

READER and GUIDE for NEW AMERICANS

BOOK
ONE



C A S T L E

READER AND GUIDE
FOR NEW AMERICANS



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READER AND GUIDE FOR NEW AMERICANS

BOOK ONE

BY

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To


MY MOTHER

WHOSE LOVING KINDNESS, PATIENT SYMPATHY

AND MANIFOLD SACRIFICES

HAVE MADE

THIS SIMPLE VOLUME POSSIBLE



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INTRODUCTION

MECHANICS OF THIS VOLUME

IN this volume no attempt is made at topical presentation of vocabulary until a minimum basic vocabulary has been established which will make an intelligent presentation of such material possible. To begin indiscriminate reading with an unorganized vocabulary, in which the pupil can never receive adequate drill, is to create a tendency toward lack of thoroughness from the very beginning, which will eventually defeat the best efforts of the teacher.

Word lists are placed at the beginning of each lesson which include the new vocabulary for the lesson. These lists are not to be used as spelling lessons. Their function is to assist the teacher in stressing the new vocabulary as it is presented in each lesson, and to facilitate a review of the vocabulary through reference to the word lists only.

In the first lessons of this volume the sentences are numbered, while in the remaining lessons the lines of the pages are numbered. Whatever may be said of the unnatural appearance of a page on which the sentences are numbered, teachers who have had experience in the work will generally agree that some device for ready reference to words and phrases is not only desirable but necessary, particularly in beginning work.

There are two old pedagogical principles of prime importance to every teacher, which are generally worded

somewhat as follows: "Proceed from the known to the unknown by short and related steps"; and, "Interpret the new in terms of the old." In the presentation of such technical grammar as is necessary a very serious effort has been made to apply these principles. The subject matter is so arranged as to include in the same lesson not only the new material for a lesson, but also that which has preceded in a previous lesson in terms of which the new subject matter is to be interpreted. The whole order of the development of grammar in this volume is the result of careful thought regarding a sequence which would best lend itself to the application of the above principles.

Since drill is probably one of the most potent factors in memorizing, and since the maturity of our pupil demands a vast amount of drill, many devices have been resorted to in this course in an effort to utilize this factor effectively. Word lists at the beginning of lessons, word drills, enunciation drills, and completion tests occupy, for this reason, an important place in the course.

Since the language of the street, with which our pupil comes in contact, with its many colloquialisms and slang expressions, bears so little relation to the academic English of the classroom, it seems necessary to make some attempt at bridging the gap in this specific work. An effort to do so has been made in the puns and jokes that have been listed following the lessons in both volumes of the course. Experience will show that this material helps to motivate the work. The use of an American proverb at the close of the lesson is justified for many reasons. Probably no other subject matter furnishes such excellent conversational possibilities as

does the proverb, and, as Bacon so aptly stated: "The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs."

ARITHMETIC

Every adult immigrant has a sense of number, and what he needs most are the English terms for such numbers. English terms for numerals are given early in Book One, and the little arithmetic which is attempted is reserved for the second half of the course, which is presented in Book Two.

THE TEACHERS' MANUAL

The Teachers' Manual, intended to accompany this volume, sets forth in detail devices and methods, utilizing as largely as possible what is known of the psychology of memory, and what is known of association, drill, and vividness as factors in memorization. The teacher who attempts to use this volume, and particularly the first ten lessons, without a preliminary and exhaustive study of the suggestions in the manual which are designed to accompany the lessons is as unfair to this course and to himself as he is to his class and his employer.

IN RECOGNITION

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the inestimable help of teachers and colleagues in the production of this course. At no time have I hesitated to draw largely upon their valuable experience and sound suggestions.

HARRISBURG, PA.

June 1, 1923.

A. W. C.

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a b c d e f g

a b c d e f g

A B C D E F G

A B C D E F G

h i j k l m n

h i j k l m n

H I J K L M N

H I J K L M N

o p q r s t u

o p q r s t u

O P Q R S T U

O P Q R S T U

v w x y z

v w x y z

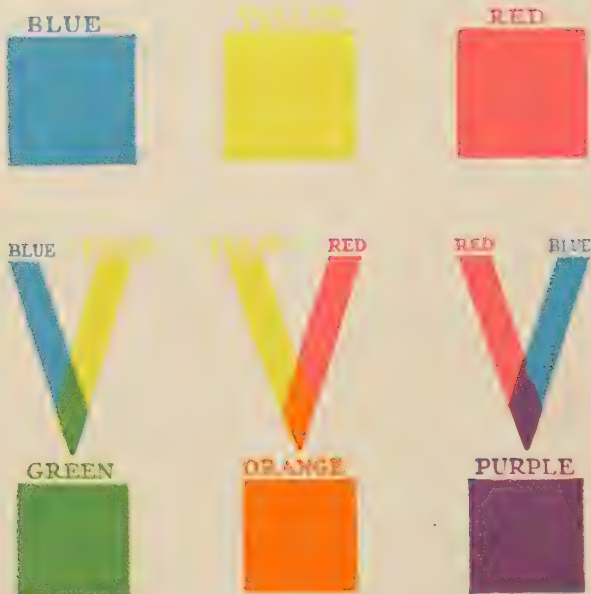
V W X Y Z

V W X Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

COLORS



PRIMARY COLORS — BLUE, RED, AND YELLOW

SECONDARY COLORS — GREEN, ORANGE, AND PURPLE

COLOR MIXING —

1. Blue and yellow make green.
2. Yellow and red make orange.
3. Blue and red make purple.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

“Americanism is a question of spirit, conviction, and purpose, not of creed or birthplace.”

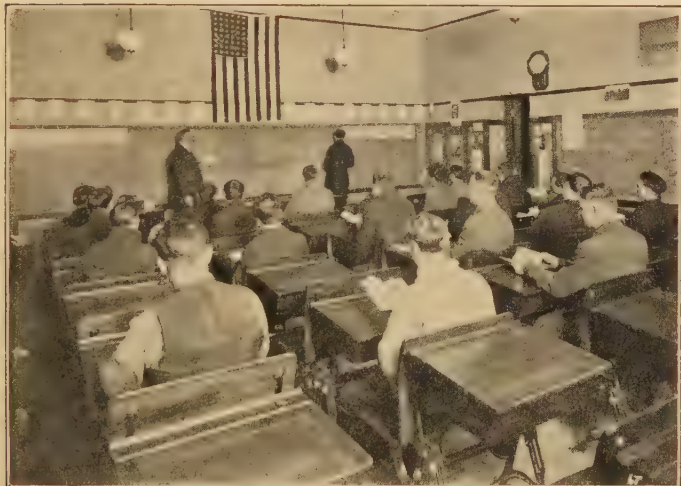


THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.

READER AND GUIDE FOR NEW AMERICANS

LESSON 1



*Courtesy of the Cleveland Board of Education
Americanization Activities.*

Night School

1. I sit.
2. I stand.
3. I walk.
4. I run.
5. I speak English.

LESSON 2



I sit



I stand

1. I look for the book.

2. I go to the desk.

3. I find the book.

4. I open the book.

5. I close the book.

LESSON 3



I run



I walk

1. I put the book on the floor.
2. I take the chalk and go to
the blackboard.
3. I write on the blackboard and
go to the chair.
4. I pick up the book and open it.
5. I read the book and close it.

LESSON 4



the chalk



the book



the chair

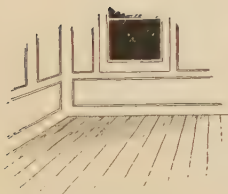
1. I sit.
2. I stand.
3. I walk.
4. I run.
5. I speak English.

6. I look for the book.
7. I go to the desk.
8. I find the book.
9. I open the book.
10. I close the book.

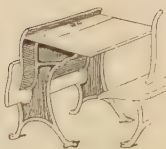
11. I put the book on the floor.
12. I take the chalk and go to the black-board.

13. I write on the blackboard and go to the chair.
14. I pick up the book and open it.
15. I read the book and close it.

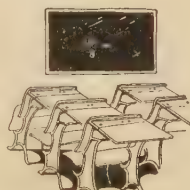
LESSON 5



the floor



the desk



the blackboard

I . . . you

sit

look for

put

stand

go to

take

walk

find

read

run

open

write

speak

close

pick up

1. You sit.
2. You stand.
3. You walk.

4. You run.
5. You speak English.
6. You look for the book.
7. You go to the desk.
8. You find the book.
9. You open the book.
10. You close the book.
11. You put the book on the floor.
12. You take the chalk and go to the blackboard.
13. You write on the blackboard and go to the chair.
14. You pick up the book and open it.
15. You read the book and close it.*

LESSON 6

we . . . they

1. We sit.
2. We stand.

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — See Manual for instructions regarding dramatization, first by one pupil and later by several pupils at the same time, of above sentences as they are read by one of the pupils.



they stand



they stand

3. We walk.
4. We run.
5. We speak English.
6. We look for the book.
7. We go to the desk.
8. We find the book.
9. We open the book.
10. We close the book.
11. We put the book on the floor.
12. We take the chalk and go to the black-board.
13. We write on the blackboard and go to the chair.
14. We pick up the book and open it.
15. We read the book and close it.
16. They sit.
17. They stand.

18. They walk.
19. They run.
20. They speak English.
21. They look for the book.
22. They go to the desk.
23. They find the book.
24. They open the book.
25. They close the book.
26. They put the book on the floor.
27. They take the chalk and go to the
blackboard.
28. They write on the blackboard and go
to the chair.
29. They pick up the book and open it.
30. They read the book and close it.

LESSON 7

he . . . she . . . it

1. He sits.
2. He stands.
3. He walks.
4. He runs.
5. He speaks English.



the boy



the girl

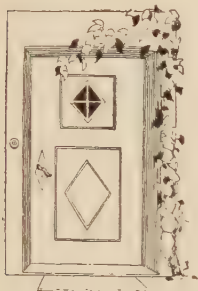
6. He looksu for the book.
7. He goeso to the desk.
8. He findsi the book.
9. He openso the book.
10. He closeso the book.
11. He putsu the book on the floor.
12. He takesa the chalk and goes to the blackboardo.
13. He writeso on the blackboard and goeso to the chair.
14. He picksu up the book and openso it.
15. He readso the book and closeso it.

16. She sits.
17. She stands.
18. She walks.
19. She runs.
20. She speaks English.
21. She looks for the book.
22. She goes to the desk.
23. She finds the book.
24. She opens the book.
25. She closes the book.
26. She puts the book on the floor.
27. She takes the chalk and goes to the
blackboard.
28. She writes on the blackboard and goes
to a seat.
29. She picks up the book and opens it.
30. She reads the book and closes it.

LESSON 8

and . . . in . . . on

1. I go to the desk.
2. You go to the chair.



the door



the window

3. He goes to the door.
4. She goes to the window.
5. We go to the blackboard.
6. They find the paper.
7. He finds the knife.
8. You look for the pencil.
9. She looks for the eraser.
10. I go to the window and open it.
11. He goes to the door and opens it.
12. She goes to the window and closes it.
13. I put the chalk on the desk and go to the chair.
14. He picks up the chalk and goes to the blackboard.
15. He writes on the blackboard and goes to the chair.



the knife



the pencil

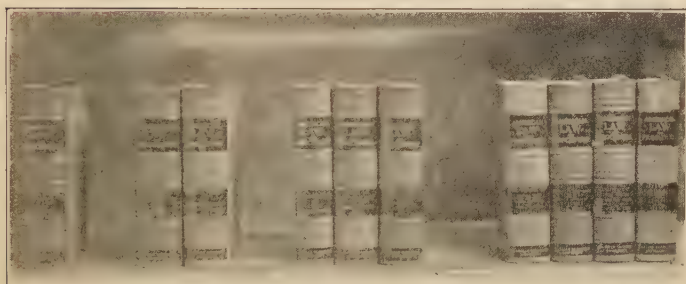


the paper

16. She takes the pencil and writes on the paper.
17. I take the pencil and put it in the desk.
18. We go to the desk and look for the pencil.
19. They find the chalk and go to the blackboard.
20. She looks for the book and finds it in the desk.
21. I put the chair on the desk.
22. You put the paper on the chair.
23. She puts the book on the paper.
24. He puts the pencil on the book.
25. She takes the pencil and puts it on the desk.
26. You take the book and put it on the desk.
27. He takes the paper and puts it on the desk.
28. I take the chair and put it on the floor.

29. He takes the pencil and she takes the chalk.
30. He writes on the paper and she writes on the blackboard.

LESSON 9



one book

two books

three books

four books

count

page	pages
line	lines
sentence.	sentences
number	numbers

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. one | one book | one page |
| 2. two | two books | two pages |
| 3. three | three books | one line |
| 4. four | four books | three lines |

5.	five	five books	one sentence
6.	six	six books	four sentences
7.	seven	seven books	one number
8.	eight	eight books	five numbers
9.	nine	nine books	one pencil
10.	ten	ten books	six pencils

COUNTING

1. I count ten.
2. He counts seven.
3. You take two books and three pencils.
4. I put four pencils on the desk.
5. He reads one line.
6. I read one line and he writes it.
7. You read five sentences.
8. You read sentence six and write it on the paper.
9. He reads sentence one on page ten.
10. Take the book and count ten pages.
11. Find page nine and read it.
12. Open the book and count eight pages.
13. Find page eight and read two sentences.
14. Find sentence eight on page nine and write it on the paper.
15. Find page ten and write sentence two on the blackboard.

LESSON 10

COMPLETION TEST

1. I sit.
2. I stand.
3. I walk.
4. I run.
5. I speak English.
6. I look for the book.
7. I go to the desk.
8. I find the book.
9. I open the book.
10. I close the book.
11. I put the book on the floor.
12. I take the chalk and go to the black-board.
13. I write on the blackboard and go to the chair.
14. I pick up the book and open it.
15. I read the book and close it.

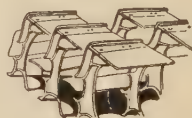
1. I _____ .
2. You _____ .
3. He _____ .
4. She _____ .

5. It _____.
6. We _____.
7. You _____.
8. They _____.*

LESSON 11



the hat

178 Clinton Ave.

the seats

I . . . my . . . me

come

name

home

understand

school

room

little

teacher

into

1. Good evening, ladies.
2. Good evening, gentlemen.
3. How-do-you-do?

*TEACHER'S NOTE. — See Teacher's Manual for instructions on use of above test. In addition to above sentences the teacher may use any sentence which includes only words within the vocabulary of the pupil.

4. I come into the room.
5. You come into the room.
6. Come into the room.
7. Come in. Take a seat.
8. I go to my seat.
9. I open my book.
10. I read my lesson.
11. I read a little English.
12. I speak a little English.
13. I speak to my teacher.
14. He understands me.
15. He speaks English to me.
16. I understand a little English.
17. I take my pencil and I write my name
and my address.
18. I write my name and my address on
the blackboard.
19. I write my lesson on the blackboard.
20. I take my hat and my book and go to
my home.

My name is _____.

My address is _____.

I live in _____.

(city)

(state)

I work for _____.

(name of company)

LESSON 12



a man



men



a woman



women



a boy



boys



a girl



girls

am . . . is . . . are

I I am

you you are

he he is

she she is

it it is

we we are

you you are

they they are

1. I am a man.
2. You are a man.
3. He is a man.
4. She is a woman.
5. It is a book.
6. We are men.
7. You are men.
8. They are men.
9. I am a woman.
10. You are a woman.
11. He is a boy.
12. She is a girl.
13. It is a chair.
14. We are women.
15. You are girls.
16. They are boys.
17. I am a man and you are a boy.
18. You are a girl and I am a woman.
19. He is a boy and she is a girl.
20. She is a woman and he is a man.
21. You are a man and they are boys.
22. He is a man and they are women.
23. She is a woman and they are men.
24. They are boys and girls.
25. They are men and women.
26. They are men and they are women.

LESSON 13

COMPLETION TEST

1. — am a man.
2. — is a chair.
3. — are a girl.
4. — are girls.
5. — am a woman.
6. — is a girl.
7. — is a boy.
8. — is a desk.
9. — is a man.
10. — are a man.
11. — are men.
12. — are boys.
13. — is on a chair.
14. — are on the desk.
15. — are boys and girls.
16. I — a man.
17. You — a man.
18. You — men.
19. He — a boy.
20. She — a woman.
21. It — a book.
22. — is a —.

23. — am a —.
24. — are a —.
25. — are —.
26. — are — and —.*

LESSON 14



a child



children

Yes No

PRESENT TENSE

I am . . . I am not . . . Am I?

You are . . . You are not . . . Are you?

He is . . . He is not . . . Is he?

She is . . . She is not . . . Is she?

It is . . . It is not . . . Is it?

We are . . . We are not . . . Are we?

You are . . . You are not . . . Are you?

They are . . . They are not . . . Are they?

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — See Manual for suggestions.

PROGRESSIVE FORM

sitting

standing

I am sitting . . . I am not standing.
 You are sitting . . . You are not standing.
 He is sitting . . . He is not standing.
 She is sitting . . . She is not standing.
 It is sitting . . . It is not standing.
 We are sitting . . . We are not standing.
 You are sitting . . . You are not standing.
 They are sitting. . . They are not standing.

walking

Am I walking?
 Are you walking?
 Is he walking?
 Is she walking?
 Is it walking?
 Are we walking?
 Are you walking?
 Are they walking?

1. I am a man.
2. I am not a woman.
3. You are not a woman.

4. He is not a boy.
5. She is not a girl.
6. They are not children.
7. It is not a desk.
8. Am I a child?
9. No, I am not a child.
10. Are they children?
11. Yes, they are children.
12. They are boys and girls, and we are men and women.
13. A man is not a woman and a boy is not a girl.
14. A girl is not a woman and a boy is not a man.
15. Are you sitting and is he standing?
16. Yes, I am sitting and he is standing.
17. Are they standing and is he sitting?
18. No, they are not standing but he is sitting.
19. Are you looking for the pencil and paper?
20. Yes, I am looking for the pencil but I can not find it.
21. Is he counting the pages in my book?
22. No, he is not counting the pages, he is looking for Lesson 14.

23. Are you going to night school now,
and are you learning to speak English?
24. Yes, I am going to night school now,
and I am learning to speak a little
English.

ENUNCIATION DRILL

"ing" *

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. sitting | 11. putting |
| 2. standing | 12. taking |
| 3. walking | 13. reading |
| 4. running | 14. writing |
| 5. speaking | 15. coming |
| 6. looking | 16. understanding |
| 7. going | 17. counting |
| 8. finding | 18. completing |
| 9. opening | 19. Good morning. |
| 10. closing | 20. Good evening. |

TEST SENTENCE

She sits in the swing singing sweetly.

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — Call for sentences in which words of above enunciation drill are correctly used. Drill class collectively and individually on list.

LESSON 15

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1—one	29—twenty-nine	57—fifty-seven
2—two	30—thirty	58—fifty-eight
3—three	31—thirty-one	59—fifty-nine
4—four	32—thirty-two	60—sixty
5—five	33—thirty-three	61—sixty-one
6—six	34—thirty-four	62—sixty-two
7—seven	35—thirty-five	63—sixty-three
8—eight	36—thirty-six	64—sixty-four
9—nine	37—thirty-seven	65—sixty-five
10—ten	38—thirty-eight	66—sixty-six
11—eleven	39—thirty-nine	67—sixty-seven
12—twelve	40—forty	68—sixty-eight
13—thirteen	41—forty-one	69—sixty-nine
14—fourteen	42—forty-two	70—seventy
15—fifteen	43—forty-three	71—seventy-one
16—sixteen	44—forty-four	72—seventy-two
17—seventeen	45—forty-five	73—seventy-three
18—eighteen	46—forty-six	74—seventy-four
19—nineteen	47—forty-seven	75—seventy-five
20—twenty	48—forty-eight	76—seventy-six
21—twenty-one	49—forty-nine	77—seventy-seven
22—twenty-two	50—fifty	78—seventy-eight
23—twenty-three	51—fifty-one	79—seventy-nine
24—twenty-four	52—fifty-two	80—eighty
25—twenty-five	53—fifty-three	81—eighty-one
26—twenty-six	54—fifty-four	82—eighty-two
27—twenty-seven	55—fifty-five	83—eighty-three
28—twenty-eight	56—fifty-six	84—eighty-four

85—eighty-five	101—one hundred one
86—eighty-six	102—one hundred two
87—eighty-seven	103—one hundred three
88—eighty-eight	104—one hundred four
89—eighty-nine	105—one hundred five
90—ninety	106—one hundred six
91—ninety-one	107—one hundred seven
92—ninety-two	108—one hundred eight
93—ninety-three	109—one hundred nine
94—ninety-four	110—one hundred ten
95—ninety-five	111—one hundred eleven
96—ninety-six	112—one hundred twelve
97—ninety-seven	113—one hundred thirteen
98—ninety-eight	114—one hundred fourteen
99—ninety-nine	115—one hundred fifteen
100—one hundred	116—one hundred sixteen
117—one hundred seventeen	
118—one hundred eighteen	
119—one hundred nineteen	
120—one hundred twenty	
121—one hundred twenty-one	
122—one hundred twenty-two	
123—one hundred twenty-three	
124—one hundred twenty-four	
125—one hundred twenty-five	
126—one hundred twenty-six	
127—one hundred twenty-seven	
128—one hundred twenty-eight	
129—one hundred twenty-nine	
130—one hundred thirty	
140—one hundred forty	
150—one hundred fifty	

160—one hundred sixty
 170—one hundred seventy
 180—one hundred eighty
 190—one hundred ninety
 200—two hundred
 210—two hundred ten
 220—two hundred twenty
 300—three hundred
 400—four hundred
 500—five hundred
 600—six hundred
 700—seven hundred
 800—eight hundred
 900—nine hundred
 1000—one thousand

LESSON 16

what	.	.	.	.	.	.	where
<u>here</u>	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>there</u>
this	.	.	.	.	.	.	that
these	.	.	.	.	.	.	those

my	do	now
mine	bring	coat
your	both	vest
yours	same	shoe



the coat



the vest



the shoe

1. Here is a book.
2. There is a chair.
3. Here is a chair.
4. There is a book.
5. This is a book.
6. That is a chair.
7. This is a chair.
8. That is a book.
9. These are books.
10. Those are chairs.
11. These are chairs.
12. Those are books.
13. This is a door.
14. Those are windows.
15. What is this?
16. That is a coat.
17. What is that?
18. That is a hat.
19. What is that?
20. That is a door.

21. What are those?
22. These are pencils.
23. What are these?
24. Those are shoes.
25. Is that your hat?
26. Yes, that is my hat.
27. Where is your hat, John?
28. My hat is on the desk.
29. Where is my hat?
30. What is this?
31. That is a vest.
32. What are these?
33. Those are shoes.
34. Do you understand?
35. Yes, I understand.
36. Both my books are on the desk.
37. Your book is the same as mine.
38. I bring my book and my pencils to
school.
39. Do you bring your book and your
pencils to school?
40. Bring your book and your pencils to
me.
41. Both of your pencils are the same as
mine.
42. Do you understand English now?

LESSON 17

but with

who . . . which . . . how many

Good morning.	please	teacher
Good evening.	if you please	pupil
How-do-you-do?	Thank you.	well
Good night.	Pardon me.	indeed
Good-bye.	Excuse me.	certainly

1. Good evening. Come in.
2. Pardon me, but what is your name?
3. My name is John.
4. John what, please?
5. My name is John Ferro.
6. These are pupils for you.
7. Good evening, pupils.
8. Good evening, teacher.
9. How-do-you-do, pupils?
10. We are well, thank you.
11. John, please close the door.
12. Take a book, John, and read to me.
13. Thank you, John, you read well.
14. This is a coat and that is a hat.
15. This is a man but that is a woman.

16. I understand English but I do not speak it well.
17. Who am I?
18. You are the teacher.
19. Who are you?
20. We are the pupils.
21. Which is your hat and which are your books?
22. This is my hat and those are my books.
23. How many books are there on the desk?
24. There are eight books on the desk.
25. How many pupils are there in this class?
26. There are fifteen pupils in this class.
27. Pardon me. Certainly.
28. Where is my hat? Is that it on the chair?
29. Which are your pencils and which are mine?
30. These are mine and those are yours.
31. Bring your books and pencils with you.
32. Good night and thank you, teacher.*

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — See Manual for suggestions for conversation.

LESSON 18

CARDINAL NUMBERS ORDINAL NUMBERS

1—one	1st—first
2—two	2d—second
3—three	3d—third
4—four	4th—fourth
5—five	5th—fifth
6—six	6th—sixth
7—seven	7th—seventh
8—eight	8th—eighth
9—nine	9th—ninth
10—ten	10th—tenth
11—eleven	11th—eleventh
12—twelve	12th—twelfth
13—thirteen	13th—thirteenth
14—fourteen	14th—fourteenth
15—fifteen	15th—fifteenth
16—sixteen	16th—sixteenth
17—seventeen	17th—seventeenth
18—eighteen	18th—eighteenth
19—nineteen	19th—nineteenth
20—twenty	20th—twentieth
21—twenty-one	21st—twenty-first
22—twenty-two	22d—twenty-second
23—twenty-three	23d—twenty-third
24—twenty-four	24th—twenty-fourth
25—twenty-five	25th—twenty-fifth
26—twenty-six	26th—twenty-sixth
27—twenty-seven	27th—twenty-seventh
28—twenty-eight	28th—twenty-eighth

29—twenty-nine	29th—twenty-ninth
30—thirty	30th—thirtieth
31—thirty-one	31st—thirty-first
32—thirty-two	32d—thirty-second
33—thirty-three	33d—thirty-third
34—thirty-four	34th—thirty-fourth
35—thirty-five	35th—thirty-fifth
36—thirty-six	36th—thirty-sixth
37—thirty-seven	37th—thirty-seventh
38—thirty-eight	38th—thirty-eighth
39—thirty-nine	39th—thirty-ninth
40—forty	40th—fortieth
41—forty-one	41st—forty-first
42—forty-two	42d—forty-second
43—forty-three	43d—forty-third
44—forty-four	44th—forty-fourth
45—forty-five	45th—forty-fifth
46—forty-six	46th—forty-sixth
47—forty-seven	47th—forty-seventh
48—forty-eight	48th—forty-eighth
49—forty-nine	49th—forty-ninth
50—fifty	50th—fiftieth
60—sixty	60th—sixtieth
70—seventy	70th—seventieth
80—eighty	80th—eightieth
90—ninety	90th—ninetieth
100—one hundred	100th—one-hundredth

-st — — — — —	1st — — — — — first
-d — — — — —	2d — — — — — second
-d — — — — —	3d — — — — — third
-th — — — — —	4th — — — — — fourth

LESSON 19

directions

when why

study	north	top	next
give	south	bottom	list
use	east	right	between
turn	west	left	column
showing	central	middle	center

A READING LESSON

1. John, open your book, please.
2. Turn to page fourteen.
3. Read the lists of words at the top of the page.
4. Read the words in the column at the left.
5. Read the words in the second column.
6. Read those in the column at the right.
7. Now read the sentence at the bottom of the page.
8. Give a sentence showing the use of "I thank you".
9. Give a sentence showing the use of "Pardon me".

10. Use "I'm sorry" in a sentence.
11. When do you study your lesson,
John?
12. I study my lesson at school and at
home.
13. When do you come to school?
14. I come to school at night.
15. Why do you study your lesson and
come to school?
16. I study my lesson to learn English.
17. On a map the top is north and the
bottom is south.
18. East is at the right of a map and
west is at the left.
19. Northeast is halfway between north
and east.
20. Southwest is halfway between south
and west.
21. In what direction is northwest?
22. Which direction is southeast?
23. Read sentence fifteen in the middle
of lesson fourteen.
24. The center of a page is halfway
between the top and bottom and
halfway between the right and
left.

25. Give a sentence showing the use of the first word in the first column at the top of page 34.
26. Give a sentence showing the use of the first word in the third column at the top of page 34.
27. Give a sentence showing the use of the third word in the last column at the top of page 34.
28. What is the number of this page and what is the number of this sentence?
29. Study the words at the top of page 34 and write these sentences on the blackboard.
30. Turn to the next lesson, please, and study it.*

LESSON 20

COMPLETION TEST

1. I —— a man and you —— a woman.
2. He —— a boy and you —— a man.

* TEACHER'S NOTE.—Again utilize question forms as a basis for conversational work. See Manual.

3. It —— a book ; —— it not?
4. She —— a girl and they —— boys.
5. He —— a man and they —— girls.
6. We —— men and they —— women.
7. You —— boys and we —— men.
8. You —— a boy and they —— men.
9. You —— girls and he —— a boy.
10. This —— a book and that —— a chair.
11. These —— hats and those —— pencils.
12. Here —— a hat on a chair.
13. There —— a few books on the desk.
14. Here —— several pencils and there —— the paper.
15. The door —— closed but the windows —— open.
16. A man —— not a child but a boy ——.
17. Where —— your book and which hat —— yours?
18. Who —— you and what —— your name?
19. There —— paper but there —— no pencils.
20. Who —— your teacher and where —— your school?

21. Which — my book and where —
the chalk?
22. How many pupils — in your class
and who — your teacher?
23. There — twenty pupils in my class
and my teacher — not here.
24. — America your country and —
you a good American?

LESSON 21

ROMAN NUMBERS

I—1, V—5, X—10, L—50, C—100, D—500, M—1000

1—one	I—one
2—two	II—two
3—three	III—three
4—four	IV—four
5—five	V—five
6—six	VI—six
7—seven	VII—seven
8—eight	VIII—eight
9—nine	IX—nine
10—ten	X—ten
11—eleven	XI—eleven
12—twelve	XII—twelve
13—thirteen	XIII—thirteen
14—fourteen	XIV—fourteen
15—fifteen	XV—fifteen
16—sixteen	XVI—sixteen

17—seventeen	XVII—seventeen
18—eighteen	XVIII—eighteen
19—nineteen	XIX—nineteen
20—twenty	XX—twenty
21—twenty-one	XXI—twenty-one
22—twenty-two	XXII—twenty-two
23—twenty-three	XXIII—twenty-three
24—twenty-four	XXIV—twenty-four
25—twenty-five	XXV—twenty-five
26—twenty-six	XXVI—twenty-six
27—twenty-seven	XXVII—twenty-seven
28—twenty-eight	XXVIII—twenty-eight
29—twenty-nine	XXIX—twenty-nine
30—thirty	XXX—thirty
31—thirty-one	XXXI—thirty-one
32—thirty-two	XXXII—thirty-two
33—thirty-three	XXXIII—thirty-three
34—thirty-four	XXXIV—thirty-four
35—thirty-five	XXXV—thirty-five
40—forty	XL—forty
41—forty-one	XLI—forty-one
42—forty-two	XLII—forty-two
43—forty-three	XLIII—forty-three
50—fifty	L—fifty
51—fifty-one	LI—fifty-one
52—fifty-two	LII—fifty-two
60—sixty	LX—sixty
61—sixty-one	LXI—sixty-one
70—seventy	LXX—seventy
80—eighty	LXXX—eighty
90—ninety	XC—ninety
100—one hundred	C—one hundred

200—two hundred	CC—two hundred
300—three hundred	CCC—three hundred
400—four hundred	CD—four hundred
500—five hundred	D—five hundred
600—six hundred	DC—six hundred
900—nine hundred	CM—nine hundred
1000—one thousand	M—one thousand

LESSON 22

the a or an

a hand	an eye	an orange
a foot	an ear	an onion
an aunt	an infant	an uncle
an American	an immigrant	an urchin

Vowels:—a, e, i, o, and u.

arm	ankle	elephant
leg	wrist	eraser
elbow	nose	piece
knee	mouth	sheet
egg	animal	some

1. John, come to the desk, please.
2. Anton, go to the blackboard, please.

3. Now go to a window and open it, John.
4. Anton, you go to the window and close it.
5. Take a hat and put it on a chair.
6. Now go to the chair and take the hat and put it on the desk.
7. Take a pencil and write on a sheet of paper.
8. Now put the pencil and the sheet of paper on the desk.
9. Take a piece of chalk and an eraser and go to the blackboard.
10. Write your name on the blackboard and put the piece of chalk and the eraser on the desk.
11. This is a hand and that is a foot.
12. This is an arm and that is a leg.
13. He is an uncle and she is an aunt.
14. Is an elephant an animal?
15. Yes, an elephant is an animal.
16. This is a wrist and that is an ankle.
17. Is this an elbow and is that a knee?
18. This is an egg, that is an orange, and that is an onion.
19. I am an American and I am an immigrant.

20. An infant is a child and an urchin is a child.
21. This is a nose, this is a mouth, and this is an ear.
22. Find some paper and bring it to me, please.
23. Now take the paper and write your name on it.
24. Find a lesson in your text that you can read well.
25. Now read the lesson to me, please.

-
1. What is _____?
 2. What are _____?
 3. Where is _____?
 4. Where are _____?
 5. Who is _____?
 6. Which is _____?
 7. Which are _____?
 8. When is _____?
 9. Why are _____?
 10. How many _____ are there _____?

TEACHER'S NOTE. — Use above question forms in developing conversation among members of the class. Make a game of it. Have one pupil ask a question and another answer it. A correct answer entitles pupil to ask a question of another pupil.

LESSON 23

COMPLETION TEST

a . . . an

1. He is —— man.
2. She is —— girl.
3. It is —— orange.
4. This is —— book.
5. This is —— eye.
6. That is —— window.
7. It is —— onion.
8. I am —— uncle.
9. You are —— boy and he is —— man.
10. Is he —— American?
11. Are you —— immigrant?
12. This is —— ankle and this is ——
wrist.
13. This is —— knee and this is ——
elbow.
14. This is —— eye and this is —— ear.
15. —— elephant is —— animal.
16. Is —— man —— animal?
17. This is —— piece of chalk and that is
—— eraser.

18. This is — apple and that is —
orange.
19. She is — aunt and he is —
uncle.
20. This is — boy and that is —
infant.
21. Is — urchin — child?
22. — boy is not — man.
23. She is — woman and she is —
aunt.
24. He is — man and he is —
American.

LESSON 24

America

whose . . . whom

have	teach	job	free
has	learn	pay	hard
work	all	money	glad
live	day	week	night
like	good	each	home

1. I am an American.
2. I live in America.
3. I work hard all day in a shop.
4. I have a good job and good pay.
5. I work hard all week and save my money.
6. I have a book, a pencil, and some paper.
7. I do not speak English well.
8. We have to work all day in the shop.
9. We have to go to school at night.
10. I go to school three nights each week.
11. When I am at home at night I study my lesson.
12. My teacher is a good man.
13. He works to teach me English.
14. Whose book have you and where do you go to school?
15. Who is in your class at your night school?
16. Whom do you have to teach your class?
17. Do you go to school to learn to speak English?
18. Do you work all day and go to school at night?

19. I like to study and my lessons are not hard.
20. I am glad to work hard all day and go to school at night.
21. In America the schools are free.
22. They are good schools and they are free to all.
23. I have a book to take home to study.
24. I like to work hard and to go to school at night, and I am glad I live in America.

LESSON 25

GRAMMAR

I am	I am not	Am I?
You are	You are not	Are you?
He is	He is not	Is he?
She is	She is not	Is she?
It is	It is not	Is it?
We are	We are not	Are we?
You are	You are not	Are you?
They are	They are not	Are they?

I have	I have not	Have I?
You have	You have not	Have you?
He has	He has not	Has he?
She has	She has not	Has she?
It has	It has not	Has it?
We have	We have not	Have we?
You have	You have not	Have you?
They have	They have not	Have they?

I do	I do not	Do I?
You do	You do not	Do you?
He does	He does not	Does he?
She does	She does not	Does she?
It does	It does not	Does it?
We do	We do not	Do we?
You do	You do not	Do you?
They do	They do not	Do they?

I can	I can not	Can I?
You can	You can not	Can you?
He can	He can not	Can he?
She can	She can not	Can she?
It can	It can not	Can it?
We can	We can not	Can we?
You can	You can not	Can you?
They can	They can not	Can they?

DRILL SENTENCES

1. I am an American.
2. I am not in the room.
3. Am I at school?
4. I have to learn English.
5. I have not studied my lesson.
6. Have I some paper?
7. I do not speak English well.
8. I do not work in that shop.
9. Do I go to night school?
10. I can read and write English.
11. I can not go to school this week.
12. Can I understand English? *

I
you
he
she
we
you
they

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — Eliminate the neuter gender form from the third person singular number, and by using above sentences drill pupils on all forms of above conjugation. Observe that for the twelve forms in the above lesson a sentence is suggested for each one in its order. The pronouns are listed as a suggestion to the pupil.

LESSON 26



alarm clock

go to bed . . . get up

hang	waken	tooth	shirt
ring	early	paste	socks
shut	lots	fire	trousers
sleep	because	clothes	underwear

GETTING UP

1. When the alarm clock rings in the morning I waken.
2. I get up and shut off the alarm.
3. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands, face, and neck.
4. I take my tooth brush and some tooth paste and clean my teeth.
5. I comb my hair and go back to my room.

6. My clothes hang where I put them when I undressed the night before.
7. I sit on the bed and put on my underwear and socks.
8. Then I put on my shirt, trousers, and shoes.



a bedroom

9. After I have dressed myself I go downstairs and make a fire.
10. I go to bed early every night because I have to get up early every morning.

11. I always take my bath in the evening so that I can sleep later in the morning.
12. I sleep all night with my windows open.
13. I can not sleep well if it is not cold in my room.
14. If a man works hard he must go to bed early every night and get lots of sleep.

A PROVERB

Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

LESSON 27

shaving brush . . . shaving mug

hone	hair	talcum	dull
strop	beard	powder	over
shave	whiskers	razor	away
cut	mug	times	every
lather	brush	twice	carefully

SHAVING MYSELF

1. I shave myself.
2. I shave every other day.
3. In my shaving mug I have some shaving soap.
4. I fill my shaving mug with hot water.
5. With my shaving brush I make a good lather.
6. I rub the lather all over my beard with my brush.
7. Then I rub my face and whiskers with my hands.
8. After I have washed my face I lather it again.
9. My razor is very dull; so I hone it four or five times.
10. Then I strop it on my razor strop until it will cut a hair.
11. Then I shave myself twice over.
12. After I have shaved I wash again and put some talcum powder on my face and neck.
13. When I am through shaving I dry my razor carefully and put it away.

14. Then I wash my brush and shaving mug carefully and put them away.

A CONUNDRUM

What goes up a chimney down
Or down a chimney down,
But won't go up a chimney up
Or down a chimney up?

An umbrella.

A PROVERB

A barking dog seldom bites.

LESSON 28

<u>to-day</u>	<u>last week</u>	<u>next week</u>
I am	I was	I shall be
You are	You were	You will be
He is	He was	He will be
She is	She was	She will be
It is	It was	It will be
We are	We were	We shall be
You are	You were	You will be
They are	They were	They will be

Am I?	Was I?	Shall I be?
Are you?	Were you?	Will you be?
Is he?	Was he?	Will he be?
Is she?	Was she?	Will she be?
Is it?	Was it?	Will it be?
Are we?	Were we?	Shall we be?
Are you?	Were you?	Will you be?
Are they?	Were they?	Will they be?

<u>to-day</u>	<u>last week</u>	<u>next week</u>
There is	There was	
There are	There were	There will be
Is there?	Was there?	
Are there?	Were there?	Will there be?

A CONUNDRUM

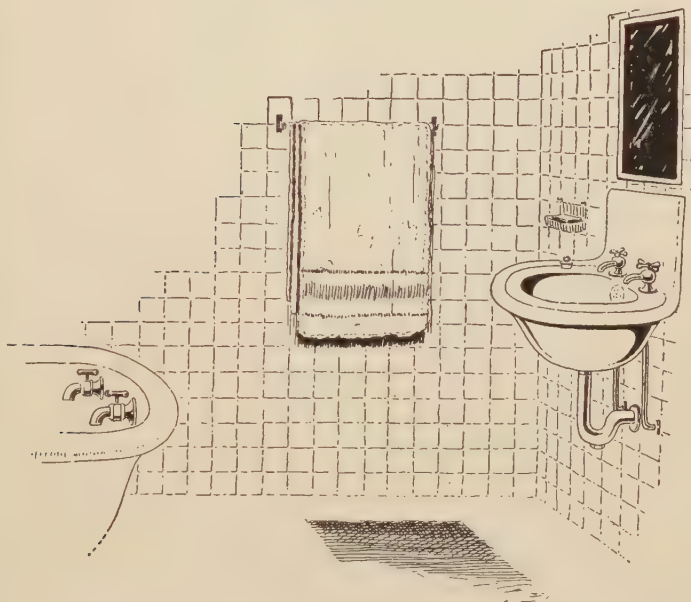
Around and around and around the house,
And it makes but one track.

A wheelbarrow.

A PROVERB

The early bird catches the worm.

LESSON 29



bathroom

put on . . . take off

wash	eat	clean	glass
dip	drink	dirty	towel
rub	hungry	soap	sleeve
fill	thirsty	water	again
dry	drain	then	after
get	roll up	off	washbowl

WASHING MY HANDS AND FACE

1. After I work all day I go home.
2. When I get home I am thirsty.
3. I take off my hat and coat.
4. I get a glass of water and drink it.
5. My hands and face are dirty.
6. I go to the bathroom to wash.
7. I roll up my sleeves.
8. I fill the washbowl with water.
9. I take the soap and dip it in the water.
10. I rub it on my hands and arms.
11. I wash it off and my hands and arms
are clean.
12. Then I drain the washbowl.
13. I fill the washbowl with water again.
14. I wash my face with soap and water.
15. Then I drain the washbowl again.
16. Then I wash the soap and the wash-
bowl.
17. I dry my hands and face on a towel.
18. I am hungry and I eat.
19. After I eat I put on my hat and coat
and go to night school.
20. I can speak a little English now and
I can read it a little.

21. I can not read it very well, but I can understand some of it.
 22. Do you go to night school, and can you speak and read English?
-

"After I wash my hands and face I look in the mirror to see if they are clean. Don't you, Bobbie?" asked the little girl.

"I don't have to," said Bobbie, "I just look at the towel."

A PROVERB

Honesty is the best policy.

LESSON 30

COMPLETION TEST

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. I sit | 9. I open |
| 2. I stand | 10. I close |
| 3. I walk | 11. I put |
| 4. I run | 12. I take |
| 5. I speak | 13. I read |
| 6. I look | 14. I write |
| 7. I go | 15. I bring |
| 8. I find | 16. I study |

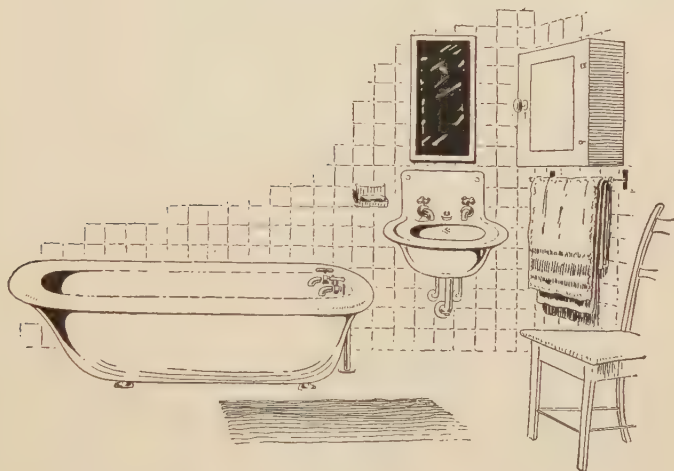
- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 17. I understand | 26. I eat |
| 18. I work | 27. I drink |
| 19. I live | 28. I wash |
| 20. I like | 29. I dry |
| 21. I give | 30. I dip |
| 22. I use | 31. I rub |
| 23. I turn | 32. I fill |
| 24. I learn | 33. I get |
| 25. I teach | 34. I roll |

35. I am
 36. I have
 37. I do
 38. I can

1. I _____
 2. You _____
 3. He _____
 4. She _____
 5. It _____
 6. We _____
 7. You _____
 8. They _____

TEACHER'S NOTE. — First call for sentences in which words listed above are used correctly. Then use completion test above in drill on personal endings as in Lesson 10.

LESSON 31



myself

dress . . . undress

pull	hot	with	plug
scrub	cold	from	washcloth
very	large	when	downstairs
full	before	until	sometimes
warm	supper	of	always

TAKING A BATH

1. Sometimes when I get home from the shop I am very dirty.

2. When I am very dirty I always take a bath before I eat my supper.
3. I go to the bathroom and turn on the hot and cold water.
4. When the bathtub is full of warm water I undress myself and get into the water.
5. First I scrub myself with soap and water.
6. Then I wash off all of the soap with my washcloth, and I am clean.
7. I pull out the plug and drain the bathtub.
8. I get out of the bathtub and dry myself with my large towel.
9. I take the washcloth and wash the bathtub with soap and water until it is clean.
10. I dress myself and go downstairs to eat my supper.
11. After I eat my supper I put on my hat and coat and go to school.
12. I go to school three nights each week, and when I do not go to school at night I study my lessons at home.

LESSON 32

WORD DRILL

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. what | 23. again | 45. teach |
| 2. where | 24. after | 46. free |
| 3. when | 25. then | 47. hard |
| 4. why | 26. morning | 48. can |
| 5. who | 27. evening | 49. do |
| 6. which | 28. top | 50. does |
| 7. how many | 29. bottom | 51. I |
| 8. on | 30. right | 52. you |
| 9. in | 31. left | 53. he |
| 10. little | 32. middle | 54. she |
| 11. under | 33. center | 55. it |
| 12. am | 34. sentence | 56. we |
| 13. are | 35. page | 57. they |
| 14. is | 36. line | 58. eat |
| 15. not | 37. column | 59. drink |
| 16. both | 38. list | 60. clean |
| 17. same | 39. turn | 61. dirty |
| 18. my | 40. between | 62. off |
| 19. your | 41. next | 63. towel |
| 20. some | 42. have | 64. soap |
| 21. well | 43. has | 65. get |
| 22. each | 44. learn | 66. very |

67. full	69. until	71. every
68. large	70. over	72. always
	73. sometimes	
	74. carefully*	

LESSON 33

they	. . .	their	. . .	them
to-day		be		for
to-night		was		at
to		were		late
too		shall		last
two		will		overtime

GOING TO SCHOOL

1. I am at night school to-night.
2. I was at school last week.
3. I shall be at school all next week too.
4. I like to go to school and learn English.
5. I shall go to school for two years.

*TEACHER'S NOTE. — Class should be drilled on enunciation by use of the above list of words. Sentences should be called for in which above words are used correctly.

6. You were here at school last year, were you not?
7. You will be here at school next year too, will you not?



*Courtesy of the Cleveland Board of Education
Americanization Activities.*

Night School

8. Yes, I shall be here next year and they will be here too.
9. There is one woman here at school to-night and there were seven here last week.

10. There were ten men here at school last week and there are twenty here this week.
11. There will be many men and women here next week too.
12. Were you all here last week and will you all be here next week too?
13. When I work too late at night on overtime work I can not come to school.
14. When I work too hard every day I can not learn my lessons well at night.
15. I shall not work too hard and I shall come to school every night.
16. I shall take my book home and I shall study my lessons well.
17. There are many good jobs and there is good pay in America for a man who can speak, read, and write English.
18. It pays a man well to learn English for then he gets a better job and more money.
19. I am glad to study hard and learn English so that I can read the newspapers and good books.

20. There are many good books at the Public Library and they are free to all, too, but they are in English and I can not read them.

A PROVERB

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

LESSON 34

COMPLETION TEST

1. I —— not at school last week.
2. I —— be at school next week.
3. There —— no school to-night.
4. —— there be school next week?
5. There —— be school next week.
6. I —— go to school next week.
7. —— you go to school with me?
8. There —— fifteen men in my school.
9. There —— twelve men here to-night.
10. There —— twelve men here last week too.
11. How many —— there in your class to-night?
12. How many —— there in your class last week?

13. — there a teacher at your school
last week?
14. — there many who came to school
last week?
15. — you go to school next week?
16. — I tell your teacher you — not
be there?
17. — you work overtime next week?
18. — I tell your teacher why you can
not go?
19. There — be many who can not go.
20. — you go if I do?
21. Yes, I — go if you — .
22. If you — go I — be there too.

A PROVERB

It is a long road that has no turn.

LESSON 35

yesterday to-morrow
day before yesterday . day after to-morrow

Sunday or Sun.	Thursday or Thurs.
Monday or Mon.	Friday or Fri.
Tuesday or Tue.	Saturday or Sat.
Wednesday or Wed.	calendar

month	holiday	half	only
year	afternoon	rest	also

1923	January						1923
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	
Full Moon	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2nd							
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31	Last Quar. 9th	New Moon 16th	First Quar. 24th	

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

1. The days of the week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
2. I work all day on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
3. On Saturday I do not have to work so long.
4. On Saturday afternoon I have a half holiday.
5. Sunday is a day of rest, and I do not work at all.
6. A calendar shows the days of the week and the months of the year.

7. It also shows how many days each month has.
8. There are seven days in each week.
9. There are four weeks in each month.
10. There are twelve months in each year.
11. To-day is Tuesday.
12. Yesterday was Monday and the day before yesterday was Sunday.
13. To-morrow will be Wednesday and the day after to-morrow will be Thursday.
14. What day of the week is to-day?
15. What day of the month is to-morrow?
16. There is only one month which has exactly four weeks.
17. Which month is that?

A CONUNDRUM

Why is Sunday the strongest day of the week?

Because all the other days are week days.

A PROVERB

A workman is known by his chips.

LESSON 36

leap year

January or Jan.	May	September or Sept.
February or Feb.	June	October or Oct.
March or Mar.	July	November or Nov.
April or Apr.	August or Aug.	December or Dec.
winter	spring	
summer	fall or autumn	

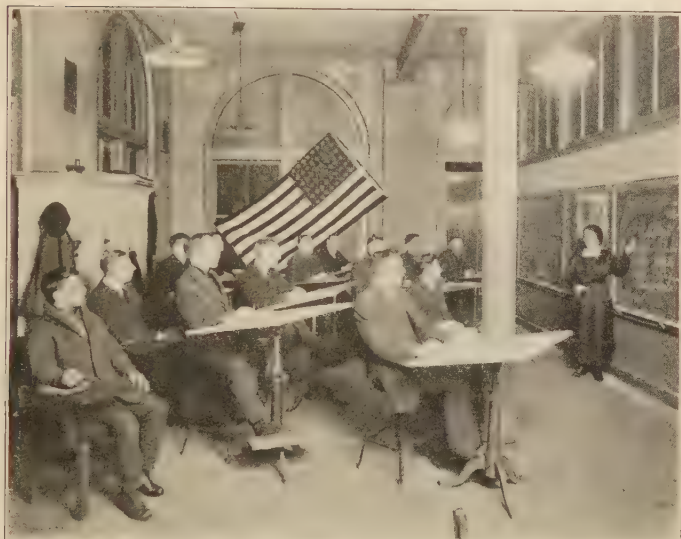
THE MONTHS AND SEASONS OF THE YEAR

1. There are twelve months in a year.
2. There are four seasons in a year.
3. Each season has three months in it.
4. The twelve months of the year are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.
5. The four seasons of the year are winter, spring, summer, autumn.

6. The autumn season is sometimes called fall.
7. December, January, and February are the winter months.
8. March, April, and May are the spring months.
9. The summer months are June, July, and August.
10. The fall or autumn months are September, October, and November.
11. Different months have different numbers of days.
12. There are thirty days in April, June, September, and November.
13. January, March, May, July, August, October, and December each have thirty-one days.
14. February generally has twenty-eight days, but in leap year it has twenty-nine.

Thirty days has September,
April, June, and November,
All the rest have thirty-one
Excepting February alone,
Which has but twenty-eight in fine,
Till leap year gives it twenty-nine.

LESSON 37



Courtesy of the Cleveland Board of Education Americanization Committee.

A Factory School

we . . . our . . . us			
hire	boss	hour	now
dock	factory	o'clock	many
shop	company	tools	class

OUR FACTORY SCHOOL

1. We now have a factory school at our shop.
2. Our company hires a teacher to teach us English.

3. Each day we have a class for one hour.
4. At our shop we have to work until five o'clock.
5. There are not many men in our shop who can not speak English.
6. We who can not speak English have to go to the factory school.
7. I go to night school, but I am glad to go to our factory school too.
8. I want to learn to speak English as soon as I can.
9. We who can not speak English well stop work at four o'clock and go to school now.
10. We are in school each day from four o'clock to five o'clock.
11. The boss does not dock our pay for the hour we are in class.
12. We get the same pay that we did when we worked all day.
13. It is very good of our company to hire a teacher to teach us English and to pay us for going to school.
14. Our teacher is a woman and she is a good teacher, too.

15. She brings all the small tools we use in our work and hangs them on the wall of our classroom.
16. She teaches us their names in English and all about the work we do with them and how to tell about it in English.
17. I am very glad to go to our factory school and to night school, too.
18. I shall learn to speak, read, and write English very soon now.

A CONUNDRUM

Having eyes they see not, and having ears they hear not.

Potatoes and corn, of course.

PROVERBS

Look before you leap.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Drive your work, let not your work drive you.

REPEAT RAPIDLY

This is the thing that I thought they were thinking of.

LESSON 38

ENUNCIATION DRILL

th as in thing

thank

thick

thin

thing

third

thirteen

thirty

thirsty

three

throat

thumb

mouth

cloth

bath

path

bath

breath

th as in this

that

the

them

then

their

theirs

there

these

they

this

those

mouths

clothes

baths

paths

bathe

breathe

LESSON 39

newspaper

few . . . several . . . things

REVIEW LESSON

1. I sit and read the book.
2. He stands and walks to the window.
3. She walks to school at night and saves her money.
4. There are several windows but only one door in this room.
5. Where is some chalk and where is an eraser?
6. How many things in this room can you open and close?
7. I can open and close the book, the desk, the door, the window, and many other things.
8. What other things can you open and close?
9. I can open and close my eyes, my hands, and my mouth.
10. Can you count to one hundred and can you write all those numbers on the blackboard?

11. Who is your teacher and where do you go to school?
12. Is this your classroom and is that your teacher?
13. How many men and how many women are in your class?
14. Can you read, write, and speak English now?
15. Do you like to work hard in the shop all day and then go to school at night?
16. How many arms and how many legs have you?
17. When you get home at night after work are you always hungry and thirsty?
18. When I get home at night after a hard day at the shop I am always very dirty.
19. The first thing I do is to take off my hat and coat and go to the bathroom to wash my hands and face.
20. We have several men and several women in our class, but you have only a few women in your class.
21. To whom do you read your lessons when you study at home in the evening?

22. Which do you like better for a teacher,
a man or a woman?
23. I can learn English from any teacher
if I go to school every night and
study hard.
24. I can read English now a little but I
cannot understand all the words.
25. I like to get an American newspaper
to see if I can read the news in it.
26. I am glad I have a good job and I am
glad I live in America where I can
go to night school and learn to
read, write, and speak English.
27. When I can read English well I shall
go to the free Public Library and
get some good books to read.

LESSON 40

Greetings

Good morning.
Good evening.
How-do-you-do?
How are you.
Hello.

Farewells

Good morning.
Good evening.
Good day.
Good-bye.
Good night.

please	Pardon me.
Thank you.	Excuse me.
You are welcome.	I am sorry.
I am much obliged.	I am glad.
Allow me.	certainly

may	much	so	credit
help	sure	part	citizen
ask	kind	any	appreciate
tell	way	luck	conversation
become	other	store	United States

CONVERSATION

Teacher. Good evening, John!

John. Good evening, Teacher!

Teacher. How-do-you-do this evening,
John?

John. I am very well, thank you. How
are you?

Teacher. I am quite well, thank you.
Will you be at school to-night,
John?

John. Yes, indeed, but I have no book.

Teacher. You are welcome to my book
until you can find one, John.

John. May I use your book to-night, Teacher? I shall be very much obliged if I may.

Teacher. Take it, John. You are very welcome to use it.

John. Thank you. I shall appreciate it very much.

Teacher. You will pardon me, John, I am sure, but can you not find a book to buy or have you no money? I shall be glad to let you have the money for a book until you can pay me if you will allow me to do so.

John. Oh, no, thank you, Teacher. You are very kind but I have the money. There are no books at the store.

Teacher. Very well, then. Take my book and use it until you can get one. I am glad you told me you have no book. If I can help you in any other way, John, I shall be glad to do so if you will tell me.

John. You are very kind, Teacher. I am very much obliged to you for so many things.

Teacher. Not at all, John. You do your part to become a good citizen who is a credit to your country and to the United States. That is all we ask of you.

John. I shall certainly do that.

Teacher. And tell Joe that I shall look for him at school to-night.

John. I shall tell him and he will be there, no doubt.

Teacher. Good-bye, John, and good luck to you. I shall see you at school after supper.

John. I shall be there. Good-bye.

Teacher. Good-bye, John.*

IT ALWAYS WORKS

Smith. Can you tell me how to keep a dog from barking on Sunday morning?

Wag. Shoot him on Saturday night.

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — Have pupils dramatize this lesson, one pupil being the teacher and another being John. It will be great fun.

LESSON 41

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Operator. Number, please.

Subscriber. Plaza — two — five — nine — O, party W.

Operator. Plaza — two — five — five — O, party W?

Subscriber. No, operator, two — five — *NINE* — O, party W.

Operator. Plaza — two — five — nine — O, party W?

Subscriber. Yes, please. (Operator rings number.)

Voice. Hello.

Subscriber. Hello. Is this Plaza — two — five — nine — O, party W?

Voice. Wrong number. This is Columbus — two — five — nine — O, party W.

Subscriber (pressing receiver hook up and down until operator responds). Wrong number, operator. You gave me Columbus. I want *PLAZA* — two — five — nine — O, party W.

Operator. I beg your pardon. Plaza
— two — five — nine — O, party
W. (Ringing number.)

Voice. Dobbs' Rental Agency.

Subscriber. Mr. Smith speaking. I
called to tell you that we will take
that apartment.

Voice. Oh, yes, Mr. Smith — Mr. Thomp-
son speaking. I'll see that it is held
for you.

Subscriber. Very well, I wish you would,
Mr. Thompson.

Voice. I'll do that, Mr. Smith, without
fail. And when will you take
possession?

Subscriber. Next Thursday, the first of
the month.

Voice. Very well, Mr. Smith. It will
be ready for you.

Subscriber. Thank you, sir.

Voice. You are quite welcome, sir.

TEACHER'S NOTE. — If possible secure dummy telephones and give the members of the class some training in the use of the telephone if they need it. Explain long distance telephoning to the class, getting long distance operator, etc. Also explain the function of the information clerk, how to get numbers through the information department, etc.

LESSON 42

he . . . his . . . him

talk	begin	question	early
stay	spend	answer	before
assign	about	aloud	people

A NIGHT AT SCHOOL

1. I go to school in the evening.
2. My teacher is always there first.
3. We speak English before the class begins work.
4. When the class begins we take our seats.
5. Our books, paper, and pencils are on our desks.
6. Each one in the class has a book, a pencil, and some paper.
7. The teacher asks me on what page the lesson is and I tell him.
8. Then he asks me to tell him in English what the lesson is about.
9. I tell him about it and he says, "Very good; read the first sentence, please."

10. I stand and read the first sentence aloud before the class.
11. He asks me questions about it in English and I have to answer him in English.
12. We always have to speak English in class and we always have to answer in full sentences.
13. Each one of the class has to read several sentences aloud before the class and each one has to speak English.
14. We spend most of the evening speaking and reading English.
15. After each one has read we have to take our pencils and paper and write the lesson.
16. After we have written our lesson the teacher asks us to go to the blackboard to do some number work.
17. Then we take our seats and the teacher assigns our next lesson.
18. Sometimes we tell about what we do at work, or what we like best to eat, or of the country where we were born.

19. When it is time to close the teacher says, "That will do for to-night," and we take our books and hats and go home.
20. Sometimes we stay after class and talk with him about our people and his and about America.*

A PROVERB

Two heads are better than one.

LESSON 43

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

	<u>er</u>	<u>est</u>
long	longer	longest
short	shorter	shortest
wet	wetter	wettest
dry	drier	driest
hot	hotter	hottest
cold	colder	coldest

* AUTHOR'S NOTE. — Ask your teacher to permit a member of the class to act as teacher. It will be much fun and it will help you to learn to speak English. Ask your teacher to permit a different pupil of the class to act as teacher for a short time each session.

new	newer	newest
old	older	oldest
hard	harder	hardest
soft	softer	softest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
dear	dearer	dearest
cool	cooler	coolest
warm	warmer	warmest
slow	slower	slowest
quick	quicker	quickest

OBJECTS

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

ACTIONS

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

well	better	best
ill	worse	worst

COMPARISON

OBJECTS AND ACTIONS

much	more	most
little	less	least
	<u>more or less</u>	<u>most or least</u>
slowly	slowly	slowly
quickly	quickly	quickly
certain	certain	certain
uncertain	uncertain	uncertain

LESSON 44

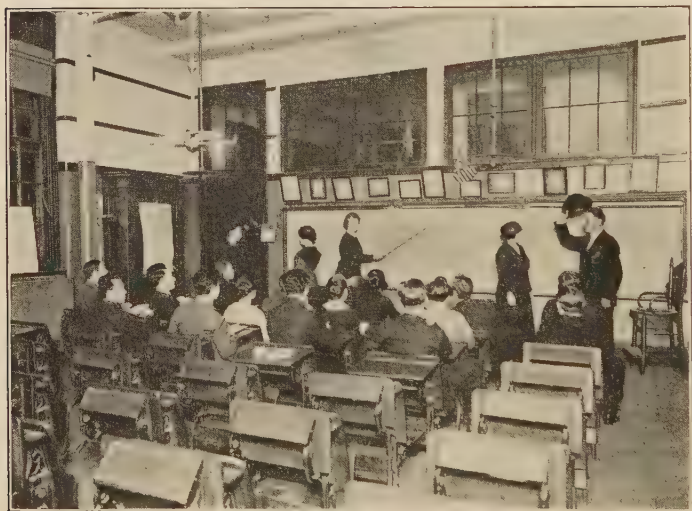
fresh air

lead	front	high	ceiling
follow	back	smooth	hallway
exercise	side	square	cloakroom
during	light	strong	deeply

OUR SCHOOLROOM

1. Our schoolroom is a large square room.
2. It has a smooth floor and a high ceiling.

3. In the front and on one side of the room there are blackboards.
4. In the back and on the other side of the room are several windows.
5. There is one door in the room which leads into the hallway.



An Introduction

6. There are two doorways which lead into a large cloakroom at the front.
7. There are desks and seats in the room for thirty-two pupils.
8. The teacher's desk and chair are in the front of the room.

9. Six strong lights hang from the ceiling of the room.
10. During the evening we have class work for two hours.
11. After we work for an hour our teacher asks us to stand.
12. He opens the windows and we have our "setting up" exercises.
13. Our teacher stands in the front of the room and leads the exercises and we follow him.
14. The room fills with fresh air and we take long, deep breaths.
15. After we exercise for a time we go back to our work.

PA'S SOLUTION

"Oh, Papa," cried Willie excitedly, "there's a big black bug on the ceiling."

"All right, son," said the Professor, busy with his reading. "Step on it and don't bother me."

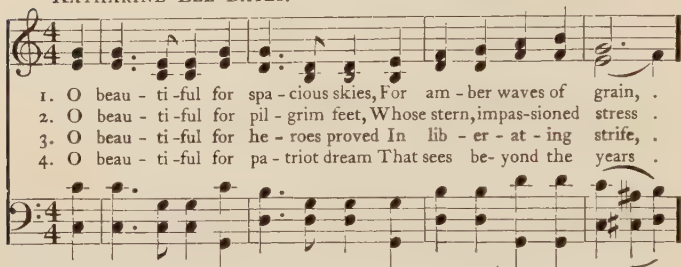
A PROVERB

Make haste slowly.

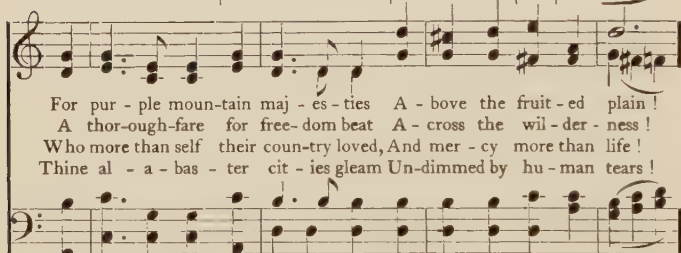
AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

Tune : — "Materna."



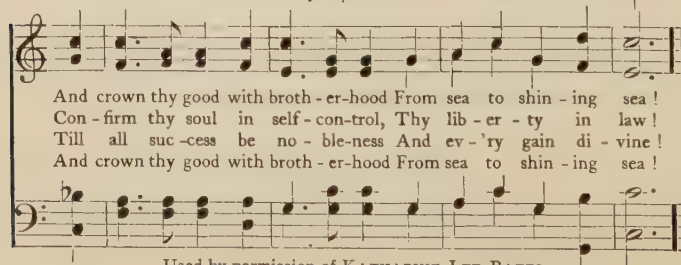
1. O beau - ti - ful for spa - cious skies, For am - ber waves of grain, .
 2. O beau - ti - ful for pil - grim feet, Whose stern, impas - sioned stress .
 3. O beau - ti - ful for he - roes proved In lib - er - at - ing strife, .
 4. O beau - ti - ful for pa - triot dream That sees be - yond the years .



For pur - ple moun - tain maj - es - ties A - bove the fruit - ed plain !
 A thor - ough - fare for free - dom beat A - cross the wil - der - ness !
 Who more than self their coun - try loved, And mer - cy more than life !
 Thine al - a - bas - ter cit - ies gleam Un - dimmed by hu - man tears !



A - mer - i - ca ! A - mer - i - ca ! God shed His grace on thee .
 A - mer - i - ca ! A - mer - i - ca ! God mend thine ev - 'ry flaw, .
 A - mer - i - ca ! A - mer - i - ca ! May God thy gold re - fine .
 A - mer - i - ca ! A - mer - i - ca ! God shed His grace on thee .



And crown thy good with broth - er - hood From sea to shin - ing sea !
 Con - firm thy soul in self - con - trol, Thy lib - er - ty in law !
 Till all suc - cess be no - ble - ness And ev - 'ry gain di - vine !
 And crown thy good with broth - er - hood From sea to shin - ing sea !

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LESSON 45

party

pin	box	fun	flash
sing	candy	every	family
dance	speech	heart	picture
wait	music	program	taken

OUR SCHOOL PARTY

1. Last Friday night our school had a party.
2. Our teacher has parties for us every two months.
3. All the pupils of our class were told to bring their families.
4. I was glad to take my family so that my children could have some fun.
5. We all went to school early but there was no class.
6. Many men and women were there with their children.
7. There were about one hundred of us in all who were at the party.
8. This party was on the evening of St. Valentine's Day.

9. Our teacher gave each of us a large red heart to pin on our clothes.
10. We had a box of candy, too, which was red and shaped like a heart.
11. At first we had a program with speeches, music, and singing.
12. We have singing every night in our school and we all sang some of our school songs.
13. After the program was over we had music and dancing for an hour.
14. Before it was time to go home we had our picture taken.
15. The picture was taken by flash light.
16. We were all startled when the flash came.
17. We have a good time at our parties and we are now waiting for the next one.

A PROVERB

A stitch in time saves nine.

TEACHER'S NOTE:— Interpret words of *America the Beautiful* (p. 90) to class. Write stanzas on blackboard, and when class is able to read them intelligently, teach the tune.

LESSON 46

AT THE SCHOOL PARTY

Teacher. Good evening, John. I am glad to see you are here.

John. Good evening, Teacher. I am glad, too, that I could come, thank you. We have a nice crowd, haven't we?

Teacher. Yes, I think everyone is here. Did you bring your violin?

John. No, Teacher, I didn't bring it. My wife did. I told her you had asked me to play to-night and she brought my violin with her.

Teacher. I want to meet your wife, John; I have never met her.

John. Here she is now. Mr. White, this is Mrs. Casto.

Teacher. How-do-you-do, Mrs. Casto; I am very glad to meet you. Mr. Casto was just telling me that you had brought his violin.

Mrs. Casto. I am very glad to meet you, Mr. White. I did bring John's violin because he was going to leave it at home.

Teacher. Come with me; I want to introduce you both to Miss Davis, the young lady who has been playing the piano.

John. She plays well.

Teacher. Pardon me, Miss Davis,—I want you to meet my friends here. This is Mrs. Casto.

Miss Davis. Good evening, Mrs. Casto. I am glad indeed to know you.

Mrs. Casto. Good evening, Miss Davis. We have been enjoying your playing very much, and I wanted to meet you.

Teacher. And this is Mr. Casto, who is to play the violin for us this evening.

Miss Davis. Good evening, Mr. Casto. I think we met at the last social, did we not?

John. Yes, I remember; good evening to you, Miss Davis.

Miss Davis. So you are to play for us. That will be fine. I am very fond of the violin. What will you play, Mr. Casto?

John. What would you like to have me play? What was that you were playing when we came up? That was beautiful.

Miss Davis. That was *Liebestraum*. It is pretty. I am told that you play Dvořák's *Humoresque*. Will you play it this evening?

John. Yes, I shall be glad to play it if you will play *Liebestraum* again for us.

Miss Davis. Good! It is a bargain.

LESSON 47

TENSES

<u>to-day</u>	<u>last week</u>	<u>next week</u>
I am	I was	I shall be
You are	You were	You will be
He is	He was	He will be
She is	She was	She will be
It is	It was	It will be
We are	We were	We shall be
You are	You were	You will be
They are	They were	They will be

to-daylast weeknext week

I have

I had

I shall have

You have

You had

You will have

He has

He had

He will have

She has

She had

She will have

It has

It had

It will have

We have

We had

We shall have

You have

You had

You will have

They have

They had

They will have

I do

I did

I shall do

You do

You did

You will do

He does

He did

He will do

She does

She did

She will do

It does

It did

It will do

We do

We did

We shall do

You do

You did

You will do

They do

They did

They will do

I work

I worked

I shall work

You work

You worked

You will work

He works

He worked

He will work

She works

She worked

She will work

It works

It worked

It will work

We work

We worked

We shall work

You work

You worked

You will work

They work

They worked

They will work

<u>to-day</u>	<u>last week</u>	<u>next week</u>
I earn	I earned	I shall earn
You earn	You earned	You will earn
He earns	He earned	He will earn
She earns	She earned	She will earn
It earns	It earned	It will earn
We earn	We earned	We shall earn
You earn	You earned	You will earn
They earn	They earned	They will earn
I save	I saved	I shall save
You save	You saved	You will save
He saves	He saved	He will save
She saves	She saved	She will save
It saves	It saved	It will save
We save	We saved	We shall save
You save	You saved	You will save
They save	They saved	They will save

EASILY DONE

Wag. What can a woman do to make a shirt waist last?

Brown. I have no idea of what she could do.

Wag. Make the skirt first.

LESSON 48



red	green	violet	rainbow
yellow	orange	indigo	mix
blue	purple	black	make
primary	shade	white	certain
secondary	tint	gray	various

COLORS

1. There are only three primary colors.
2. The three primary colors are red, yellow, and blue.
3. There are only three secondary colors.
4. The three secondary colors are purple, orange, and green.
5. If any two primary colors are mixed they make a secondary color.

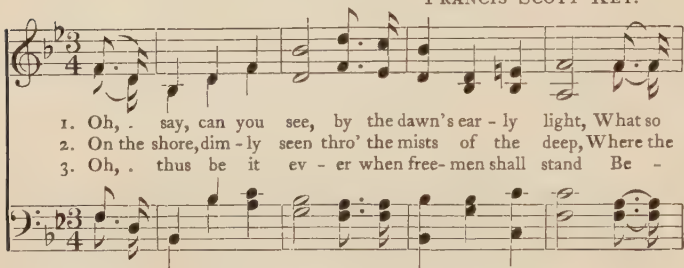
6. If red and blue are mixed they make purple.
7. If red and yellow are mixed they make orange.
8. If blue and yellow are mixed they make green.
9. If a person mixes two or more of these colors he makes various tints and shades.
10. Black and white are always called colors, but they are not colors.
11. If black and white are mixed they make gray.
12. There are seven colors in the rainbow.
13. These colors are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red.
14. If you will turn to the front of this book you will find a page of colors.
15. This page shows how any two of the primary colors make a secondary color when mixed.
16. The American flag is red, white, and blue.

A PROVERB

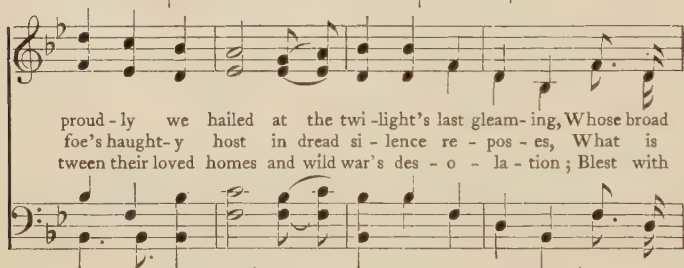
A friend in need is a friend indeed.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

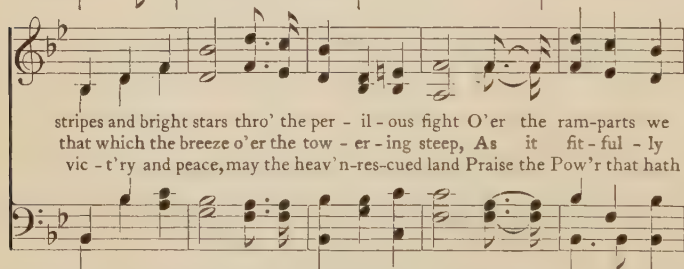
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.



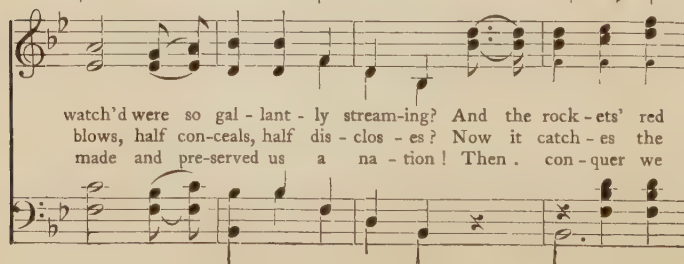
1. Oh, . say, can you see, by the dawn's ear - ly light, What so
 2. On the shore, dim - ly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the
 3. Oh, . thus be it ev - er when free - men shall stand Be -



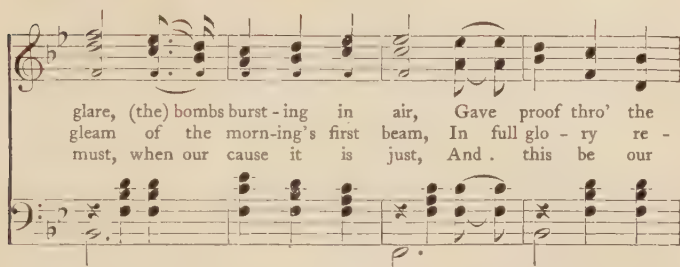
proud - ly we hailed at the twi - light's last gleam - ing, Whose broad
 foe's haught - y host in dread si - lence re - pos - es, What is
 tween their loved homes and wild war's des - o - la - tion; Blest with



stripes and bright stars thro' the per - il - ous fight O'er the ram - parts we
 that which the breeze o'er the tow - er - ing steep, As it fit - ful - ly
 vic - t'ry and peace, may the heav'n - res - cued land Praise the Pow'r that hath



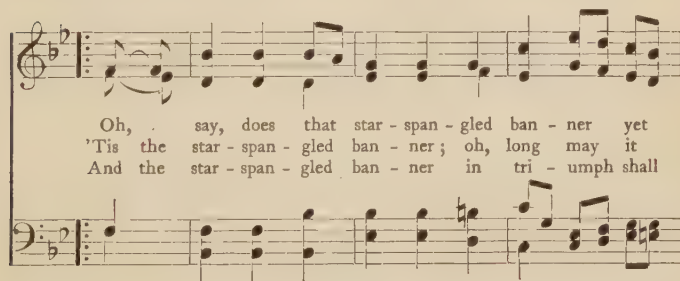
watch'd were so gal - lant - ly stream - ing? And the rock - ets' red
 blows, half con - ceals, half dis - clos - es? Now it catch - es the
 made and pre - served us a na - tion! Then . con - quer we



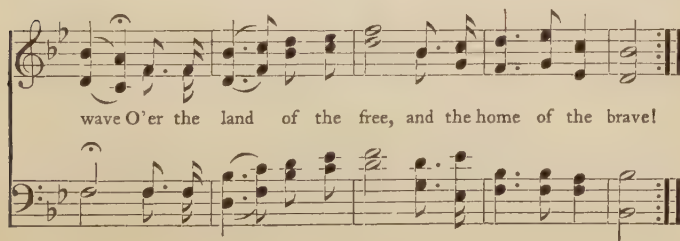
glare, (the) bombs burst - ing in air, Gave proof thro' the
gleam of the morn - ing's first beam, In full glo - ry re -
must, when our cause it is just, And . this be our



night . . that our flag was still there.
flect - ed, now . . shines on the stream.
mot - to : " In . . God is our trust ! "



Oh, say, does that star - span - gled ban - ner yet
'Tis the star - span - gled ban - ner ; oh, long may it
And the star - span - gled ban - ner in tri - umph shall



wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

LESSON 49

ENUNCIATION DRILL

ch and sh

chain	shall
chair	shave
chalk	she
chase	shell
cheap	sheet
cheek	shine
chest	ship
chew	shirt
chicken	shoes
child	short
chin	show
church	shut

REPEAT RAPIDLY

She sells sea shells by the seashore.

A PROVERB

A man is known by the company he keeps.

LESSON 50

WORD DRILL

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. am | 23. close | 45. shut |
| 2. is | 24. find | 46. wash |
| 3. are | 25. go | 47. dip |
| 4. was | 26. come | 48. rub |
| 5. were | 27. put | 49. scrub |
| 6. be | 28. take | 50. fill |
| 7. shall | 29. read | 51. get |
| 8. will | 30. write | 52. eat |
| 9. not | 31. bring | 53. drink |
| 10. have | 32. understand | 54. hire |
| 11. has | 33. study | 55. stop |
| 12. had | 34. learn | 56. dock |
| 13. do | 35. teach | 57. ask |
| 14. does | 36. give | 58. tell |
| 15. did | 37. use | 59. may |
| 16. can | 38. turn | 60. help |
| 17. work | 39. show | 61. become |
| 18. worked | 40. live | 62. talk |
| 19. earn | 41. like | 63. stay |
| 20. earned | 42. sleep | 64. begin |
| 21. speak | 43. hang | 65. spend |
| 22. open | 44. ring | 66. sing |

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 67. dance | 70. yellow | 73. black |
| 68. wait | 71. blue | 74. white |
| 69. red | 72. green | 75. gray * |

LESSON 51

WORD DRILL

- | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. what | 14. an | 28. top |
| 2. where | 15. into | 29. bottom |
| 3. when | 16. little | 30. next |
| 4. who | 17. both | 31. between |
| 5. which | 18. same | 32. center |
| 6. why | 19. this | 33. some |
| 7. how | 20. that | 34. all |
| many | 21. these | 35. good |
| 8. and | 22. those | 36. each |
| 9. but | 23. here | 37. glad . |
| 10. on | 24. there | 38. free |
| 11. in | 25. well | 39. hard |
| 12. the | 26. right | 40. because |
| 13. a | 27. left | 41. early |

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — The above word drill includes the more important verbs previously presented. A thorough review of this list will serve as a test of your pupils' ability to proceed with the remainder of this volume.

42. late	53. very	64. few
43. over	54. from	65. several
44. away	55. until	66. other
45. every	56. of	67. about
46. care-	57. always	68. during
fully	58. some-	69. certain
47. hot	times	70. various
48. cold	59. for	71. so
49. before	60. only	72. sure
50. after	61. also	73. to
51. large	62. now	74. too
52. with	63. many	75. two *

LESSON 52

man	.	.	.	.	.	men
woman	.	.	.	.	.	women
foot	.	.	.	.	.	feet
tooth	.	.	.	.	.	teeth

see head tongue upper

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — The above list is intended to serve as an additional and more difficult test of vocabulary than has been previously presented in that it deals exclusively with abstract terms. Lessons 50 and 51 will serve as an adequate check on the achievement of a pupil in his work up to this point.

hear	trunk	temple	lower
called	limb	lip	deaf
mute	throat	forehead	blind

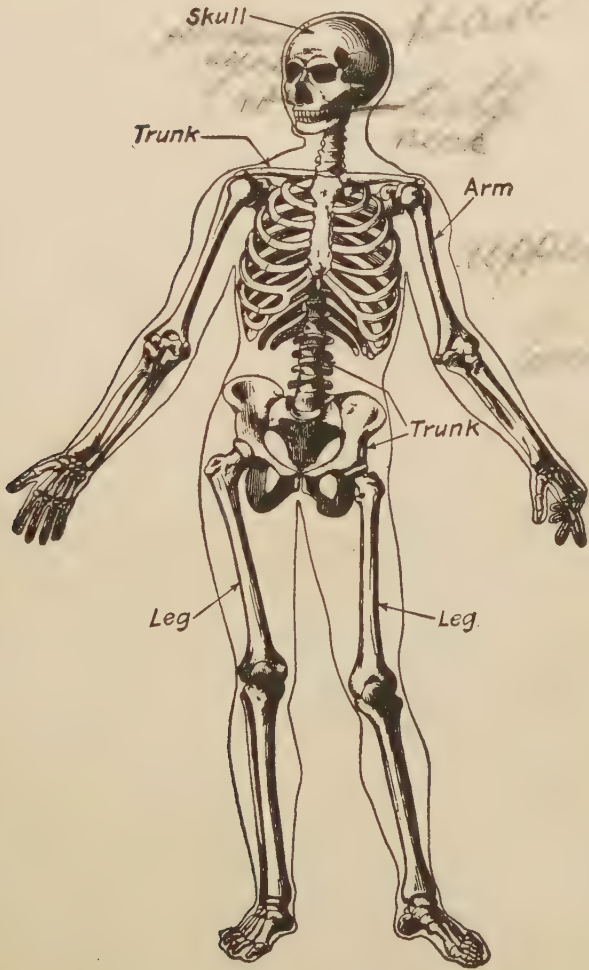
THE HUMAN BODY — PART I

The human body has many parts. The main parts of the body are the head, the neck, the trunk, and the limbs.

The head has many parts. The face and hair are parts of the head. The chin, the cheeks, the temples, and forehead are parts of the face. The eyes, the ears, the nose, and the mouth are parts of the face and head. My tongue and my teeth are in my mouth. 10

My arms and legs are called limbs. This is an arm and this is a leg. This is a nose and this is an ear. This is an eye and this is a cheek. This is my forehead and this is my chin. These are my cheeks, these are my teeth, and these are my lips. These are my hands and this is my neck. 15

The front part of the neck is called the throat. Everyone has two arms and 20



The Human Skeleton

two legs. Everyone has two eyes and two ears, too. The arms are called the upper limbs and the legs are called the lower limbs.

I see with my eyes and I hear with 5
my ears. A man who can not see is blind. A man who can not hear is deaf. A man who can not talk is a mute. A man who can not talk or hear is called a deaf mute.

10

AN ANECDOTE

Teacher. What is the plural of man,
Willie?

Willie. Men.

Teacher. Correct! And what is the
plural of child?

Willie. Twins.

A PROVERB

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound
of cure.

LESSON 53

smell	hip	knee	by
hold	waist	knuckle	sole
bend	stomach	joint	arch
finger	shoulder	hinge	odor
palm	instep	stiff	inside

THE HUMAN BODY — PART II

The arms and legs have many parts. Each arm has an elbow, a wrist, and a forearm. Each leg has a hip, a knee, and an ankle.

The shoulders, elbows, wrists, hips, 5 knees, and ankles are joints of the body. The joints are the hinges by which we can bend the parts of the body. Without joints the body would be very stiff.

I have four fingers and a thumb on 10 each hand. The joints of my hands are called knuckles. The inside of my hand is called the palm.

The shoulders, the chest, the abdomen, and the back are parts of the trunk. 15

A foot has many parts. This is the heel of my foot and this is the toe. These are ankles and these are toes. Every one has five toes on each foot. The arch of my foot is called an instep 5 and the bottom of my foot is called the sole.

On my feet and legs I can stand and walk about the room. I can hold many things and do many things with my 10 hands and fingers. With my nose I smell good and bad odors. With my neck and back I can turn my head and shoulders many different ways.

AN ANECDOTE *

First Boy (boastingly). I have an uncle who has a wooden leg.

Second Boy. Aw! — that's nothing. I have an aunt who has a cedar chest.

A PROVERB

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

LESSON 54

eyebrow upper jaw
 eyelid lower jaw

carry	bone	rib	injury
protect	muscle	heart	rigid
swallow	blood	lungs	through
must	sunlight	organ	different

THE HUMAN BODY — PART III

The human body is largely muscle and bone. The bones are the stiff parts of the body and they make it rigid. The muscles work over the bones and move the different parts. 5

The human body is well protected in many ways. The skin covers the body and protects the muscles and bones from injury. The ends of the fingers and toes are protected with hard nails. The heart 10 and lungs are in a hollow place which is covered with ribs. The eyes are protected with eyebrows and eyelids. The top of the head is protected with hair.

Men have hair on their faces, but 15

women do not. The hair on a man's face is called a beard, and the hair on his upper lip is called a mustache.

Everyone has two jaws, an upper jaw and a lower jaw. With my jaws and teeth I chew my food. When I swallow my food it goes down my throat. My heart sends my blood through my body.

To make my body strong I must have good food to eat and good water to drink. ¹⁰ To be strong and well I must have lots of fresh air and sunlight. Deep breathing in the open air and lots of exercise at work or play is good for anyone.

15

A PROVERB

Pride goeth before a fall.

LESSON 55

SUBJECT	POSSESSIVE	OBJECT
I	my	me
you	you	you
he	his	him
she	her	her

SUBJECT	POSSESSIVE	OBJECT
it	its	it
we	our	us
you	your	you
they	their	them

PRONOUNS FOR DRILL*

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. I | 7. she | 13. his |
| 2. its | 8. their | 14. they |
| 3. them | 9. him | 15. you |
| 4. he | 10. we | 16. us |
| 5. our | 11. my | 17. your |
| 6. me | 12. her | 18. it |

POSSESSION

one
 boy's
 girl's
 pupil's

man's
 woman's
 child's

several
 boys'
 girls'
 pupils'
 men's
 women's
 children's

* TEACHER'S NOTE. — Call for sentences in which the pronouns for drill are used correctly. Accept any correct use of *you*, *your*, *her*, and *it* without digression.

LESSON 56



gloves



mittens



belt



suspenders

clothing . . . clothes

wear

suit

scarf

vest

around

union

muffler

drawers

instead

pants

garter

articles

MEN'S CLOTHING — PART I

Men wear many different articles of clothing. Next to the skin they wear underwear. On their feet they wear socks next to the skin, and over these, shoes. Some men wear under- 5 shirts and drawers and others wear union suits.

A man wears a shirt and a pair of trousers or pants over his underwear. He wears a vest over his shirt and a 10 coat over his vest. Some men wear hats on their heads and others wear caps.

When it is cold a man wears a large coat over his coat, which is called an

overcoat. He wears a pair of gloves or a pair of mittens on his hands. When it is cold a man sometimes wears a scarf or a muffler around his neck.

Men wear suspenders to hold up their 5 trousers. Sometimes they use a belt instead of a pair of suspenders. When I work I always wear a belt, but when I dress on Sunday I wear suspenders. Men wear garters to hold up their socks. 10

Men wear heavy suits and heavy clothes when it is cold and light suits and light clothes when it is warm. A man's coat, vest, and trousers are called a suit.

15

WHY HE KNEW

"Got a horse to sell, Bill?" asked a man of a horse trader.

"No," answered Bill.

"Do you know of anyone who has?"

"Well, I think Joe Smith has one," answered Bill.

"Are you sure? What makes you think so?"

"Well!" answered Bill, "I sold him one yesterday."

LESSON 57



collar buttons cuff buttons scarfpin necktie

one

want	church	chain	overalls
press	family	gold	rubbers
brush	respect	silk	umbrella
shine	care	linen	muddy

MEN'S CLOTHING — PART II

In America good clothes do not make a man. If a man's clothes are clean he is respected.

On work days I wear old clothes and old shoes. I wear an old blue shirt with a soft collar. I have a pair of overalls which I wear over my trousers when I work.

In America people do not care to have a man dress too well when he is at work. They respect a man more if he does not wear clothes that are too good for dirty work.

My family and I have good clothes and new shoes to wear when we want to dress well. I always put a gold scarf-pin in my necktie. In my white shirts I have to wear collar buttons and cuff 5 buttons. On Sundays when I dress up I wear my gold watch and chain, too. I always brush my hat and shine my shoes when I dress up, and my best clothes are always clean and well 10 pressed.

HIS ONLY CHANCE

"Why do you carry that umbrella, little boy?" asked the passer-by of a child who held an open umbrella over him as he walked along. "It's not raining, and the sun is not shining."

"I know," said the lad; "but when it rains Pa wants it, and when the sun shines Ma wants it, and this is the only kind of weather I can get to use it at all."

A PROVERB

It never rains but it pours.

LESSON 58

CONTRACTIONS

I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
they are	they're
I have	I've
you have	you've
we have	we've
they have	they've
I had	I'd
you had	you'd
I shall	I'll
they will	they'll
I do not	I don't
she does not	she doesn't
he does not	he doesn't
they do not	they don't
Who is?	Who's?
Where is?	Where's
What is?	What's
that is	that's

WHERE DADDY WAS

"Mother," said the four-year-old, "did you hear the stepladder when it tumbled over?"

"No, dear," said the mother. "I hope Papa didn't fall."

"Not yet; he's still hanging on the picture molding."

PROVERB

All is not gold that glitters.

LESSON 59



shirt waist



skirt



stockings



oxfords

etc. . . . and so forth

low

pin

cotton

muslin

often

among

woolen

cambric

keep

dress

calico

dust

decorate

petticoat

gingham

generally

WOMEN'S CLOTHING — PART I

Women and girls wear suits and dresses instead of coats, vests, and trousers such as men wear. A woman's coat and skirt are called a suit. Sometimes women and girls wear waists and skirts 5 in one piece and this is called a dress. A coat and skirt are called a suit just as a man's coat and trousers are called a suit. Underskirts are worn under the skirt of a suit or dress and are some-10 times called petticoats.

Instead of socks, women and girls wear stockings. Stockings are sometimes called hose. Men's socks are sometimes called half-hose. Women and 15 girls generally wear high shoes when it is cold and low shoes when it is warm. Low shoes for women are of different kinds. Some are called oxfords and some are called pumps. 20

Women like to wear pretty hats. Women's hats are of all sizes and of all colors. They are generally decorated with ribbons, feathers, or flowers. When

women wear large hats they often have to use hatpins to keep them on their heads. Girls wear their hair long and they keep it in place by using hairpins, combs, or ribbons. 5

Women's clothing is made from every kind of cloth. Cloth may be woolen, cotton, linen, or silk. There are many different kinds of woolen, cotton, linen, and silk cloth. Among different kinds of 10 cotton are calico, gingham, muslin, and cambric cloth.

When a woman works about the house she generally wears an apron over her dress to keep it clean. She also wears a 15 dust cap over her head to keep the dust out of her hair.

SHOWING THEIR SPEED

She looked over the ginghams spread before her.

"These don't look like fast colors to me," she said.

"Indeed, they are, ma'am," said the clerk earnestly. "You just ought to see them when they begin to run."

A PROVERB

Fine feathers make fine birds.

LESSON 60



apron



comb



feather



hat

anything

either . . . or

neither . . . nor

try	taste	lace	bracelet
time	style	fancy	ring
soon	narrow	pretty	beads
never	bright	embroidery	jewelry

WOMEN'S CLOTHING — PART II

In America the styles for women's clothing are different every year and every season. Skirts are either long and narrow or short and full, or they may be short and narrow or long and full. 5 One season the waists are made with high necks and long sleeves. The next

season they are made with low necks and short sleeves.

It is not good taste for women and girls to wear clothes which are too much out of style, but many women and girls 5 try too hard to keep up with all the new styles. Too many of them spend all the money they can earn for new clothes which are up-to-date.

It does not pay to buy clothes that 10 are too cheap for they never look well. Clothes that are too cheap will neither keep their shape nor wear very long. It pays to buy good clothes for they keep their shape, wear a long time, and always 15 look well.

It is poor taste to wear clothes that are too bright in color, just as it is poor taste to do anything that will make people look at one. A woman can dress in 20 good taste for a little money if she buys good clothes and keeps them well. It is not good sense to spend all of one's money to have the latest styles in clothes. If a woman buys good clothes 25 her last year's suit often looks much

better than a new-style suit which is made from cheap cloth.

Women like to wear pretty clothes decorated with silks, laces, ribbons, embroidery, and beads. They also like to 5 wear jewelry such as rings, beads, pins, bracelets, earrings, brooches, fancy hair-pins, etc.

A woman always looks well if her clothes are carefully brushed and pressed. 10 It is not good taste for her to wear clothes that are too highly decorated. Neither is it good taste for her to wear too much jewelry at any one time.

AND CHRISTMAS TOO

Wife. Do you know, hubby dear, you're becoming handsome?

Hubby Dear. Yes — it's a way I have when it gets anywhere near your birthday.

A PROVERB

There is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip.

LESSON 61

marry	father	brother	uncle
husband	mother	sister	aunt
wife	grandfather	son	nephew
cousin	grandmother	daughter	niece

MY FAMILY

There are five in my family. There are three children, my wife, and I.

When a man and a woman get married, the man is the husband and the woman is the wife. I have two little girls and a little boy. My little boy is my son and my little girls are my daughters. The little boy is a brother of the girls and the little girls are his sisters.

I am the father and my wife is the mother of our children. My father and mother are the children's grandfather and grandmother. My wife's father and mother are our children's grandfather and grandmother also.

My wife's brothers and my brothers are uncles of our children. So also my

sisters and the sisters of my wife are the children's aunts.

My brother's children and my sister's children are cousins of my children. So also the children of my wife's sisters and 5 brothers are cousins of our children.

My son is a nephew of my brothers and sisters and of the brothers and sisters of my wife. My daughters are nieces of my brothers and sisters and of 10 the brothers and sisters of my wife.

A PROVERB

Birds of a feather flock together.

LESSON 62

need	tuck	massage	bib
leave	tip	busy	tender
wait	raise	rack	cashier
cover	shampoo	check	lightly

AT THE BARBER SHOP

Last week my hair was very long. I needed a hair cut. I put on my hat and coat and went to the barber shop.

When I went into the barber shop the chairs were all full and the barbers were all busy so I took a seat and waited for my turn. Soon a man left one of the



chairs and the barber called "next." I was next so I took off my collar and necktie and hung them on the coat rack.

I got into the chair and said to the barber, "A hair cut, please." He tucked a towel under the neckband of my shirt and

covered me with a large white cloth. He put a rubber bib around my neck to keep the hair from falling down my neck.

After my hair was cut he asked me if I wanted a shampoo. I told him I would 5 like a plain shampoo and a shave. He put the headrest on the chair and tipped me back to shave me. My face is very tender and I said to him, "Twice over, please, but very lightly." After he had 10 shaved me he said, "Would you like a good massage?" I told him, "No, thank you. Not to-day," and he raised the chair.

He gave me a good shampoo and 15 dried my hair well. He combed my hair and took off the towels and the cloth. I stepped down from the chair and put on my collar and tie and coat. He gave me my check and I paid the cashier and 20 went home.

ON BOARD A SHIP

"Hello, old man!" exclaimed a man on meeting a friend on shipboard, "how are you?"

"First class," said the other, "and how are you?"

"Oh, just steerage, thank you."

A PROVERB

A beard well lathered is half shaved.

LESSON 63

à la carte

menu	.	.	.	.	.	bill of fare
finish	table	dish	although			
order	knife	napkin	kitchen			
prepare	fork	neat	waitress			
special	spoon	nicely	everything			

THE PEERLESS RESTAURANT

Bill of Fare

OYSTERS IN SEASON

Raw, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	.	.	.	\$.20	Cream Stew	.	.	.	\$.45
Raw, 1 doz.	.	.	.	.30	Oysters, fried, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.				.35
Plain Stew	.	.	.	.25	Oysters, fried, 1 doz.				.50
Milk Stew	.	.	.	.30	Oyster Omelette	.	.		.40

SOUPS

Cream of Tomato	.	\$.15	Chicken	.	.	.	\$.15
Vegetable	.	.	.	.	.	.	.15

STEAKS, CHOPS, HAM AND EGGS, ETC.

Bread and Butter and Home Fried Potatoes Included

Small Steak . . . \$.40	Double Porterhouse
Small Steak with	Steak with French
Onions50	Peas \$1.50
Sirloin Steak60	Breaded Veal Cutlet
Small Porterhouse	with Tomato Sauce .45
Steak50	Ham and Eggs . . .50
Small Porterhouse	Bacon and Eggs . . .50
Steak with Onions .60	Bacon and Liver . .40
Large Porterhouse	Liver and Onions . .35
Steak80	2 Lamp Chops . . .45
Large Porterhouse	2 Veal Chops . . .45
Steak with Onions 1.10	2 Pork Chops . . .45
Large Porterhouse	Ham, Fried or
Steak with Mush-	Broiled40
rooms1.25	Hamburger Steak . .35
Double Porterhouse	Hamburger Steak
Steak1.25	with Onions . . .45
Double Porterhouse	Fried Sausage . . .40
Steak with Onions 1.50	Fried Sausage with
Double Porterhouse	Wheat Cakes . . .45
Steak with Mush-	
rooms1.60	

SALADS

Potato Salad . . . \$.15	Chicken Salad . . \$.50
Cabbage Salad . . .15	Lobster Salad . . .50
Combination Salad .30	Shrimp Salad . . .50

FRESH EGGS AND OMELETTES

Bread and Butter and Home Fried Potatoes Included

Boiled Eggs, two . . \$.30	Plain Omelette . . \$.35
Fried Eggs, two . . .30	Ham Omelette . . .45
Scrambled Eggs, two .30	Cheese Omelette . . .45
Poached Eggs, two . .30	Chicken Omelette . .75
Poached Eggs on	Spanish Omelette . .75
Toast, two . . .35	Jelly Omelette . . .35

POTATOES

French Fried Potatoes . . . \$.20	Creamed Potatoes . \$.20
Hashed Brown Potatoes20	Hashed Lyonnaise Potatoes20
Mashed Potatoes . . .15	Potatoes au Gratin .25
	Baked Potato . . .10

Single Order Served for Two, 10¢ extra

SANDWICHES, WHITE OR RYE BREAD

Chicken \$.15	Sardine . . . \$.10 & .15
Club35	Boiled Ham and Egg .20
Great Western . . .20	Fried Egg10
Roast Beef10	Hamburger10
Pork10	Ham10
American Cheese . .10	Fried Ham15
Swiss Cheese10	Onion10
Any Sandwich with Sliced Onion, 5¢ Extra	Any Sandwich with Toasted Bread, 5¢ Extra

READY TO SERVE

Cold Fried Fish . . \$.10	Cold Roast Spring
Cold Boiled Ham . . .15	Chicken (quarter) \$.40
Cold Roast Pork . . .15	Cold Roast Spring
Cold Boiled Corned	Chicken (half) . . .70
Beef10	Pork and Beans . . .20
Domestic Sardines,	Canned Lobster . . .35
per order15	Canned Salmon . . .25
Cold Roast Chicken	
(plate)25	

RELISHES IN SEASON

Sliced Tomatoes . . \$.15	Young Onions . . \$.10
Cucumbers15	Lettuce10
Olives10	Celery10
Stuffed Olives . . .15	Sweet Pickles05
Cold Slaw10	Sour Pickles05
Heinz Chili Sauce . .05	Heinz India Relish . .05

TOASTS, GRIDDLE CAKES, AND CEREALS

Milk Toast . . . \$.20	Oatmeal and Milk . \$.10
Cream Toast30	Oatmeal and Cream .15
Dry or Butter Toast .10	Grape Nuts with
Wheat Cakes with	Cream15
Maple Syrup . . .15	Corn Flakes with
Buckwheat Cakes	Cream15
with Maple Syrup .15	Shredded Wheat
Cornmeal Cakes	with Cream . . .25
with Maple Syrup .15	Graham Crackers
Fried Cakes05	and Milk10

FRUITS AND DESSERTS

Bananas and Cream	\$.15	Grapefruit . . .	\$.10
Sliced Oranges . .	.10	Grapes . . . .	.10
Stewed Prunes . .	.10	Berries (in season)	.15
Stewed Prunes with		Strawberry Short-	
Cream . . . .	.20	cake (in season)	.15
Baked Apple with		Pastry . . . .	.10
Cream . . . .	.15	Cream Puff . . .	.05
Apple Sauce . . .	.10	All kinds of pies .	.10

TEA, COFFEE, AND MILK

Coffee, per cup . .	\$.05	Iced Tea, per glass	\$.05
Green Tea, per cup	.05	Milk, per glass . .	.05
Black Tea, per cup	.10	Buttermilk, per glass	.05

TRY OUR FAMOUS COFFEE

AT THE RESTAURANT

There is a good restaurant near where we live. We do not often eat our meals there although the food is very good and very cheap. The name of this restaurant is The Peerless Restaurant. Above is a copy of the regular bill of fare. In addition to the regular bill of fare they have special menus. Their special breakfasts, lunches, and dinners are unusually good and very

cheap. If one does not want the special meals he can order *à la carte*.

On Sundays this restaurant offers a special *table d'hôte* dinner for 85¢ per cover. I have taken my family there twice ⁵ for a Sunday dinner and we found it very good. The place is nicely decorated, there are white linen tablecloths on the tables, and everything is neat and clean.

A waitress brings a knife, a fork, ¹⁰ spoons, and a napkin. She puts some ice in a glass and fills it with water. She takes our orders and goes back to the kitchen. Soon she brings our orders nicely prepared on clean dishes. 15

When we have finished our dinners she asks if there is anything more that we care for. If there is nothing more that any of us would like to eat she makes out a check and hands it to me. I take the ²⁰ check and pay the cashier on our way out.

WHEN THE WAITER CAME

"Were you ringing the bell, sir?" asked the waiter of the customer who had been trying to call him for fifteen minutes.

“ Ringing it? ” exploded the customer.
 “ Why, man, I’ve been tolling it. I thought
 you were dead.”

A PROVERB

Hunger is the best sauce.

ORDERING A DINNER

Waiter. What will you have to-day,
 sir?

Patron. I believe I’ll have a bowl of
 soup.

Waiter. Yes, sir, and what kind of ⁵
 soup?

Patron. I think I’ll have some vege-
 table soup.

Waiter. Very well, sir, a bowl of veg-
 etable soup, and what else? ¹⁰
 Would you like a good steak or
 some good chops, sir?

Patron. A small steak, I think, with
 onions.

Waiter. Very well, sir, a small steak ¹⁵
 with onions. Do you wish the
 steak well done, medium, or rare?

Patron. Medium.

Waiter. Would you care for a cup of coffee?

Patron. No, I think not. Bring me a glass of milk instead.

Waiter. Very well, sir. Any dessert? 5

Patron. Have you some good apple pie?

Waiter. Yes, sir, still warm from the oven, I think.

Patron. Very well; bring me some apple pie for dessert and have it 10
à la mode.

Waiter. Yes, sir, and what kind of ice cream — chocolate, vanilla, or peach?

Patron. Vanilla, I think. And have you 15
some nice fresh lettuce?

Waiter. Yes, sir. The lettuce and the celery are very good to-day.

Patron. Bring me an order of celery instead of the lettuce. 20

Waiter. Will that be all, sir?

Patron. I think so.

Waiter. Very well, sir, a bowl of vegetable soup, a small steak with onions, an order of celery, a cup 25
of coffee, and a piece of apple pie with vanilla ice cream.

Patron. No, no coffee. I asked for a glass of milk instead.

Waiter. So you did, sir. Pardon me. My mistake.

LESSON 64

PATRIOTISM

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said :

“ This is my own, my native land ! ”

Whose heart hath ne’er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand ?

If such there breathe, go, mark him well !

For him no minstrel raptures swell ;

High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim ;

Despite those titles, power, and pelf,

The wretch, concentrated all in self,

Living, shall forfeit fair renown,

And, doubly dying, shall go down

To the vile dust from whence he sprung,

Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

SIR WALTER SCOTT,

Lay of the Last Minstrel.

LESSON 65

bargain sale . . . "per pair"

fit	lace	leather	sign
step	button	sandals	size
wrap	patent	counter	row
Madam	plain	salesman	along

AT THE SHOE STORE

There is a shoe store near my home. Last week when I came home from work I saw a large sign on the front of the store which read as follows :

BARGAIN SALE OF SHOES

All Men's \$ 5.00 Shoes in this Store now . . . \$ 3.50

All Women's \$ 6.00 Shoes in this Store now . . . \$ 3.75

All Children's \$ 3.00 Shoes in this Store now . . . \$ 2.00

Open Evenings See Our Bargain Counter Open Evenings

Last Saturday night I took my family 5 to this store. When we walked into the store the salesman asked me if there was anything he could do for us.

"I should like to see your children's shoes," I said to him.

"For which child?" the salesman said.

I told him I wanted a pair for each of them if he could fit them.

"I am sure we can fit them. Step this way and be seated, please," he said. 5

We followed him to the rear of the store and sat down in a row of seats along one side.

"Do you want high shoes or low shoes?" the salesman asked, and I told 10 him I would like low shoes for the girls and a pair of sandals for the boy.

First he fitted the little boy with a pair of sandals and then he fitted the two girls with low shoes. Then I asked him 15 if he had a pair of shoes for my wife.

"Do you want high shoes or low ones and would you like tan or black?" he asked of my wife. She told him she wanted a pair of black high shoes. 20

"Would you like plain or patent leather and do you want a lace shoe or a button shoe?" he asked of her.

"A plain black lace shoe, please," she said, and he took off one of her shoes to 25 see what size it was.

He went to find the shoe she wanted and soon came back with a pair that just fitted her.

"How much is this pair?" she asked.

"That pair is now \$3.75, madam. Will you have me wrap them up?"

"I think they are what I want," she said. "You may wrap them up."

I paid the salesman for all the shoes, and we took them and went home. 10

HARD TO DO

Corporal (to conscript): At the command of two, raise your right foot half way to your left knee and hold it there. At the command of three bring your left foot up even with your right foot and stand motionless.

A PROVERB

Each man knows best where his own shoe pinches.

AUTHOR'S NOTE. — Ask your teacher to permit you to dramatize this lesson of buying a pair of shoes. Do not attempt to use the words of the lesson. Speak in your own words.

BUYING A PAIR OF SHOES

Shoe Salesman. What can I do for you to-day, sir?

Customer. I would like to get a pair of high shoes.

Salesman. Very well, sir. What color, 5
tan or black?

Customer. Black, and something that will wear well.

Salesman. Yes, sir, I think I have just what you want. (Returning a 10
moment later with a pair of shoes.) How does this pair suit you?

Customer. Oh, those toes are too pointed. I want something with 15
a broad toe, something that will be easy on my feet.

Salesman (getting another pair of shoes down from the shelf). How does this pair look to you? A 20
broad toe, good leather, a thick sole — they will wear well.

Customer. That is what I want. Try one of them on, please.

Salesman. Yes, sir (taking off left shoe of customer and forcing the new shoe on to his foot).

Customer. Ouch! That's too tight. That pinches. That hurts. 5 Ouch! Whew!

Salesman. I beg your pardon. (Removing shoe.) That shoe seems to be a little small.

Customer. No, the shoe isn't too small. 10 The foot is too large.

Salesman. Here is a size larger; let's try it (putting it on).

Customer. There, that's better. That seems to fit. 15

Salesman. Do you like that pair, sir?

Customer. What is the price?

Salesman. Five dollars, sir. Marked down from six-fifty.

Customer. What? Five dollars for a 20 pair of shoes like that?

Salesman. Yes, sir, and cheap at that. You know shoes just went up again last week.

Customer. Very well, I'll take them. 25 Wrap them up.

Salesman (wrapping up shoes and handing them to customer). I am sure you will be satisfied, sir. They are very good shoes — the last that you will be able to get 5 at that price.

Customer (laughing). Very well, sir, and thank you. I was only joking about the price.

Salesman. You are very welcome, sir. 10
Come in again. Good-day, sir.

LESSON 66

near	.	.	.	nearly
easy	.	.	.	easily
expensive	.	.	.	expensively

rip	worn	own	tools
sew	last	awl	hammer
tack	crack	sole	shape
oil	think	seam	enough

THE SHOE REPAIR SHOP

Shoes are very expensive and it pays to take good care of them. They will keep their shape and wear well if they

are not worn where it is wet and muddy. If I wear my work shoes when it is wet I always oil them afterwards. The oil keeps the leather from getting hard and



dry. If the leather gets hard and dry it 5
will crack very easily. It pays to keep
rubbers to wear over good shoes if one
has to go where it is wet and muddy.

If a seam in a shoe begins to rip it
pays to have it sewed at once. It also 10
pays to keep the heels square so the
shoe will not get out of shape.

At the shoe repair shop they will sew a small rip in a seam of a shoe for ten cents. The shoemaker will put on new soles and heels when a pair of shoes is badly worn. He will sew the soles on 5 if one does not want them tacked. He will put on either rubber or leather heels.

Our shoemaker has a price list which reads as follows:

10

BROWN'S QUICK SHOE REPAIR						
WHILE U WAIT						
<i>Price List</i>						
Soles tacked						\$0.75
Soles sewed						1.00
Leather heels . . . . .						.35
Rubber heels . . . . .						.50

It costs a lot of money to have shoes repaired at the shoe shop but it pays well to do so. I think I shall get a few shoemaker's tools and repair all of the shoes for my family. All the tools I 15 should need are a shoe repair stand, a hammer, an awl, and a few lasts of different sizes.

A PROVERB

Penny wise and pound foolish

AUTHOR'S NOTE. — Ask your teacher's permission to dramatize getting your shoes repaired.

LESSON 67

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
1. part	partly
2. glad	gladly
3. near	nearly
4. easy	easily
5. slow	slowly
6. quick	quickly
7. rapid	rapidly
8. smooth	smoothly
9. rough	roughly
10. neat	neatly
11. cheap	cheaply
12. expensive	expensively
13. honest	honestly
14. careful	carefully
15. wise	wisely

TEACHER'S NOTE. — Call for sentences illustrating both adjectival and adverbial forms of modifiers listed above.

CONUNDRUM

Wag. When is a horse not a horse?

Smith. When he's a colt.

Wag. No. When he's turned into a pasture.

PROVERB

You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink.

LESSON 68

"4 % interest" . . . "rainy day"

lose	bank	slip	teller
deposit	savings	coin	receiving
amount	account	bill	sickness
sum	dollars	check	envelope

AT THE BANK

I have a savings account at the bank. Each week I save \$5.00 and put it in the bank. I have a bank book in which the man at the bank writes down every dollar I deposit with him. Each week when I get home with my pay envelope I go at once to the bank to deposit \$5.00.

When I go to the bank to make my deposit I fill out a deposit slip and take it to the window marked "Receiving." I give the receiving teller the deposit slip and the five-dollar bill. He 5



takes my bank book and writes down in it the amount I have deposited.

I now have \$625.00 in the bank and I get 4% interest on it. It is well for a man to save a little money each week. 10

A small deposit made every week amounts in a few years to a large sum of money.

It is well for one to have some money saved, for he cannot tell when he will ⁵ have sickness in his family. He may lose his job, too, and be out of work for a long time. It gives a man a feeling of security to know he has some money put aside for use in necessity. ¹⁰

It always pays to save a little money for a "rainy day." *

NOT AT ALL HARD

"But it must indeed be very hard to be poor," said the sympathetic caller.

"No, indeed, ma'am," said the penniless one. "It's the easiest thing in the world."

A PROVERB

Save up your nickels, your dimes, and
your rocks,

And you'll always have tobacco in your
old tobacco box.

* AUTHOR'S NOTE.—Ask your teacher's permission to dramatize depositing some money in the bank.

LESSON 69



Safety Zone

street car down town
car track push-button

stop	nod	booth	box
mark	ready	motorman	rope
drop	exit	conductor	corner
accept	entrance	transfer	traffic

ON THE STREET CAR

Last Sunday my family and I wanted to go down town. We waited for a street

car at a corner where there was a sign "Cars Stop Here." When the car came we stepped out beside the car track and I raised my hand. When the motorman saw me raise my hand he knew that we wanted to take his car.

The front door of the car was marked "EXIT" and the rear door was marked "ENTRANCE." It was a "Pay As You Enter" car and I got our fares ready to drop into the fare box. When the car stopped the conductor opened the rear door and we got into the car. I dropped our fares into the box and said to the conductor:

15

"Transfers to Broad Street, please."

The conductor handed me the transfers.

I took the transfers and said, "Will you call Broad Street, please, when we get there?"

20

He nodded his head and we took seats near him.

The car was nearly filled with passengers. Many got off at the front door and many got on at the rear door. Nearly all of them seemed to know the city well.

There was a push-button beside each seat between the windows of the car. When they came to the street where they wanted to get off passengers pushed the button nearest to them. When anyone pushed a button a small bell rang in the motorman's booth. When the bell rang the motorman stopped the car at the next street and opened the front door so that people could get off. 10

Soon the conductor called, "Broad Street!" and nodded at me. He pulled the bell rope once and the car stopped at the next street. I thanked him and we got off to take the Broad Street car. 15

There is much traffic on Broad Street but there is a "Safety Zone" at this corner. My family and I stood inside the Safety Zone until the Broad Street car came. When we got on it I gave the con-20 ductor my transfers and he accepted them as our fare.

A CONUNDRUM

Why is it that a policeman does not pay street car fare?

One can never get a nickel out of a "copper."

A PROVERB

All roads lead to Rome.

LESSON 70

Mr.	.	.	.	Mrs.	.	.	.	Miss
report				plant		kind		employment
manager				grown		truly		invitation
remember				office		recent		cordially
suppose				sir		date		sincerely

POOR WRITING

Mr. Brown had just registered and was about to turn away when the hotel clerk asked :

" Beg your pardon, sir, but what is your name? "

" Name? " said the indignant guest, " Don't you see my signature there on the register? "

" Yes, sir, " answered the clerk calmly, " that was what aroused my curiosity. "

A PROVERB

Rome was not built in one day.

WRITING A LETTER

1348 Elm St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.,
September 4, 1923

Dear brother John:

I have your letter of recent date and I was very glad to hear from you. It is very kind of you to want me to spend a few days with your family and you know that I have no work. I may find work in Cleveland and stay there.

I shall leave Buffalo next Monday, about 9:00 A. M., and shall get to Cleveland about 1:00 P. M. I remember where you live and can find your place easily I know.

I shall be glad to see your family and you again. I suppose the little baby boy has grown so I shall not know him when I see him.

Many thanks for your kind invitation. I shall see you all soon.

Cordially your brother,
George.

1348 Elm St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.,
September 5, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Adams,
Employment Manager,
Acme Metal Products Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter saying that you have
work for me at your plant in Cleveland.

I shall report at your office at 10:00
A. M. Tuesday, September 12.

Yours truly,
George Castro.

LESSON 71

mail	sign	sample	friend
seal	return	address	gentlemen
stamp	begin	following	respectfully

PARTS OF A LETTER

1. There are many different ways of beginning a letter.
2. The following are some of these ways:

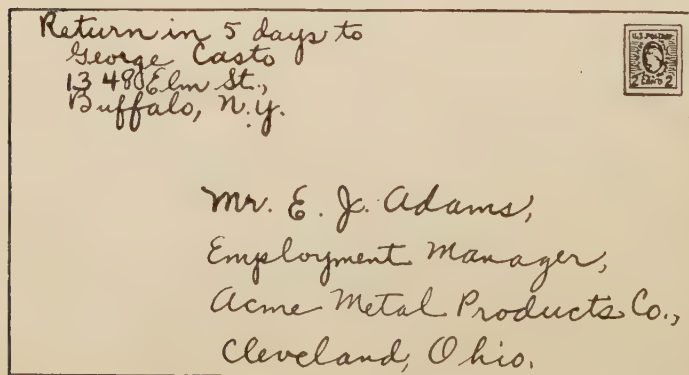
Dear George :
 Dear brother John :
 Dear Mr. Smith :
 Dear Mrs. Brown :
 Dear Miss Jones :
 Dear Sir :
 Dear Madam :
 Gentlemen :

3. There are many different ways of closing a letter, too.
4. The following are some of these ways:

Your friend,
 Your brother,
 Affectionately your sister,
 Cordially yours,

Yours truly,
Sincerely yours,
Respectfully yours,
Very truly yours,

5. After a letter is written and signed it is put into an envelope.
6. The envelope is addressed, sealed, and stamped.
7. The stamp is placed in the upper right corner.
8. The return address is written in the upper left corner.
9. When the letter is addressed it is ready to mail.
10. Below is a sample of a letter ready to mail.



NATURALLY

Wag. There will be no mail and no news from Washington all next week.

Jones. Is that so? Why?

Wag. He's dead.

A PROVERB

When you are in Rome do as the Romans do.

LESSON 72

ABBREVIATIONS

	Mr.	.	.	.	.	.	Mrs.
1.	Ave.	.	.	.	.	.	Avenue
2.	St.	.	.	.	.	.	Street
3.	Blvd.	.	.	.	.	.	Boulevard
4.	Rd.	.	.	.	.	.	Road
5.	Pl.	.	.	.	.	.	Place
6.	Ct.	.	.	.	.	.	Court
7.	Dr.	.	.	.	.	.	Doctor
8.	Rev.	.	.	.	.	.	Reverend
9.	Hon.	.	.	.	.	.	Honorable
10.	Esq.	.	.	.	.	.	Esquire
11.	Messrs.	.	.	.	.	.	Gentlemen

12.	M.D.	.	.	.	.	Doctor of Medicine
13.	Co.	.	.	.	.	Company
14.	Co.	.	.	.	.	County
15.	Dept.	.	.	.	.	Department
16.	P. O.	.	.	.	.	Post Office
17.	A.M.	.	.	.	.	Forenoon
18.	P.M.	.	.	.	.	Afternoon
19.	R.R.	.	.	.	.	Railroad
20.	Ry.	.	.	.	.	Railway
21.	S. S.	.	.	.	.	Steamship
22.	etc.	.	.	.	.	and so forth
23.	No.	.	.	.	.	Number
24.	@	.	.	.	.	at
25.	¢	.	.	.	.	cents
26.	cts.	.	.	.	.	cents
27.	\$	.	.	.	.	dollars
28.	%	.	.	.	.	per cent
29.	doz.	.	.	.	.	dozen
30.	lb.	.	.	.	.	pound
31.	bu.	.	.	.	.	bushel
32.	qt.	.	.	.	.	quart
33.	gal.	.	.	.	.	gallon
34.	yd.	.	.	.	.	yard
35.	bbl.	.	.	.	.	barrel
36.	bk.	.	.	.	.	book
37.	ch.	.	.	.	.	chapter

THE RIGHT MAN

"Oh, Doctor!" exclaimed the woman patient, "I am suffering so I want to die."

"Well," said the physician, "you did right to call me at once."

A PROVERB

People who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

LESSON 73

right of way

locate	able	danger	signal
avoid	true	wagon	wherever
drive	place	accident	building
cross	crowd	automobile	sidewalk

READING SIGNS

Everyone should be able to read signs. Much danger and many accidents can be avoided by reading them. Signs of "DANGER," "NO ADMISSION," "KEEP OUT," etc., may often keep a man out of danger and trouble. The sign "FRESH

PAINT" may keep a man from getting fresh paint all over a new suit of clothes.

In America everyone keeps to the right when he is in a crowd. The same thing is true of the right of way on the side-⁵ walk or in the street.

Whenever one is in a large building he needs to know where the fire escapes are. If one is in a theater one should always locate the nearest "EXIT" as soon as he¹⁰ is seated. Then in case of fire he can get quickly and safely out of the building. When one moves into a new place he should always locate at once the fire alarm box which is nearest to his home. When¹⁵ one's home is on fire he has little time to find where the fire alarm box is.

Safety Zones are for the protection of people from wagons and automobiles when they are waiting for a street car.²⁰ No wagon or automobile has a right to drive inside a Safety Zone. In crossing a street on foot one should always go across at the regular crossings. One²⁵ should be able to understand the "Go" and "STOP" signs of the traffic police-

man. Where there is a traffic policeman it is best to wait just as the street traffic does, for him to give the signal "Go."

A New York firm recently hung this sign at the entrance of a large building:

Wanted: — Sixty girls to sew buttons on the Sixth Floor.

A PROVERB

Make hay while the sun shines.

HAVE YOU TRIED TO READ THE DAILY
NEWSPAPERS YET?

LESSON 74

SIGNS



**THIS WAY OUT
TO FIRE ESCAPE
TO STAIRWAY
TO ELEVATOR
TO STREET**

Danger	Safety Zone
Information	Cars Stop Here
Paint	Go
Exit	Stop
Entrance	Push
Fire Escape	Pull
Fire Alarm	No Smoking
For Men	U. S. Mail
For Women	For Rent
Smoking Room	For Sale
Ladies' Rest Room	To Let
No Entrance	Inquire Within
No Admission	Letters
Keep Out	Packages
Hands Off	Help Wanted
Keep to Right	Employment Office

TEACHER'S NOTE:— This lesson affords excellent material for conversation.

A CONUNDRUM

What was the President's name twenty years ago?

The same as it is now.

A PROVERB

Live and learn.

LESSON 75

WORD DRILL

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. by | 24. please | 47. girls' |
| 2. must | 25. but | 48. man's |
| 3. through | 26. it's | 49. men's |
| 4. different | 27. its | 50. Charles' |
| 5. around | 28. he | 51. either |
| 6. instead | 29. she | 52. or |
| 7. generally | 30. them | 53. neither |
| 8. often | 31. our | 54. nor |
| 9. soon | 32. me | 55. shall |
| 10. never | 33. their | 56. will |
| 11. need | 34. him | 57. not |
| 12. busy | 35. we | 58. Sunday |
| 13. special | 36. my | 59. Tuesday |
| 14. although | 37. her | 60. Friday |
| 15. everything | 38. his | 61. January |
| 16. along | 39. they | 62. July |
| 17. think | 40. you | 63. Septem- |
| 18. enough | 41. us | ber |
| 19. ready | 42. your | 64. have |
| 20. exit | 43. it | 65. do |
| 21. recent | 44. boy's | 66. can |
| 22. place | 45. boys' | 67. like |
| 23. danger | 46. girl's | 68. eat |

69. drink	72. save	75. spend
70. get	73. woman	76. women
71. talk	74. woman's	77. women's

LESSON 76

	get up	.	.	go to bed	
own	house		yard		grass
rent	kitchen		furnace		flower
save	basement		heater		plant

MY HOME

My name is John Casto and I live at No. 189 Clinton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. I have a wife and three children, two of them little girls and one a little boy. I do not own my home but I rent a nice little⁵ house so my family will have a good place in which to live.

In our house there are six rooms. There are three rooms on the first floor and three bedrooms and a bathroom up-¹⁰ stairs. Downstairs we have a kitchen, a dining room, and a front room or living room. In the basement we have a furnace and a hot-water heater.

We have a small yard, but it is very¹⁵

pretty with trees, grass, and flowers. In the back yard we have a good garden spot and we raise most of our vegetables on it during the summer.

I work at the American Steel and Wire Company plant, and we try to save our money. We do not like to work hard for our money and then have to pay it out for rent. We are very saving so that sometime soon we shall be able to 10 buy a little home of our own.

When I work I have to get up at five o'clock in the morning. During the summer months I get up early so I can work in the garden. In the summer I often 15 mow the lawn or work around the yard after I get home in the evening. I go to bed rather early when I work because I have to get up early in the morning. My children go to bed about seven o'clock in 20 the evening soon after they have had their supper.

When I am at home I try to help with the work as much as I can. A woman who has three children and a house to 25 take care of has to work very hard. A

man can do many things around the house to help with the work. In the evening I often sit and hold my little boy and read to the children or tell them stories before their bedtime.

HE STILL HAD IT

"Look here, you swindler!" roared the owner of the suburban property to the real estate agent, "when you sold me this house didn't you say that in three months I wouldn't part with it for ten thousand dollars?"

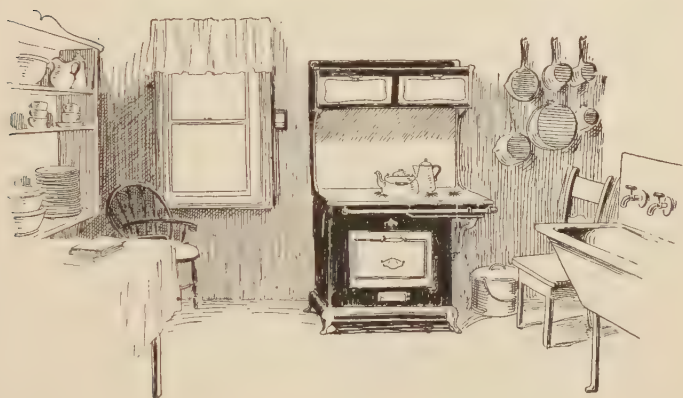
"Certainly I said it," said the agent calmly, "and you haven't, have you?"

A PROVERB

An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

LESSON 77

dish-pan	.	.	.	dishcloth
frying-pan	.	.	.	dish-towel
saucepan	.	.	.	oilcloth
mop	range	sink	utensils	
nail	oven	faucet	tea-kettle	
stir	burner	bare	coffee-pot	
draw	gas	rack	rolling-pin	



THE KITCHEN

In our house we have a small kitchen. My wife does not like a large kitchen. She says a small kitchen saves her many steps during the day.

We have a gas range with a large oven⁵ in which we do our baking. It has four burners for cooking. Where we used to live we had to use coal. Gas is cheap and it is much cleaner to use. Now when we want a fire all we have to do is¹⁰ to turn on the gas and light it.

Beside the stove is a board with many nails on which we hang the kitchen utensils. Our frying-pans, saucepans, dish-

pans, and kettles hang there. The tea-kettle is always on the range.

There are a large cupboard and some drawers on one side of the kitchen in which many of the kitchen utensils are kept. In the kitchen table is a large drawer, in which we keep a rolling-pin, and kitchen knives, forks, and spoons.

At one side of the kitchen there is a sink at which one can wash dishes. There are two faucets. One is a hot-water faucet and the other is a cold-water faucet. There are brushes, soap, and a dishcloth at the sink for washing dishes, and dish-towels hang on a rack which is nailed to the wall beside the sink.

We have white oilcloth on the kitchen table and the floor is bare. My wife keeps it scrubbed until it is white and clean.

Sometimes we eat our meals at the kitchen table and sometimes we eat them in the dining room. We generally eat our breakfast in the kitchen and the children eat their lunch there, too, but in the evening when we are all at home we have our dinner together in the dining room.

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT

"Here is that suit I bought from you last week," said the angry customer to the tailor. "You said you would return my money if it were not satisfactory."

"That's what I said," responded the tailor, rubbing his hands, "but I am happy to tell you that I found the money to be entirely satisfactory."

A PROVERB

A watched pot never boils.

LESSON 78

line	dish	bowl	flour
spoil	plate	pitcher	teaspoon
gnaw	cup	platter	cupboard
metal	saucer	closet	ice box

THE PANTRY

In our pantry there are two large cupboards with shelves. In these cupboards we keep all our dishes and our kitchen supplies. In one of them we keep our plates, cups, saucers, bowls, platters, 5

pitchers, and water glasses. In the other cupboard we keep our sugar, salt, pepper, spices, extracts, and vinegar.

We have no refrigerator in which to keep food cool. Instead of a refrigerator₅ we have a window box just outside the pantry window in which we put things to keep them from spoiling. This box is made so that it can be opened from the inside of the window only. One has to₁₀ raise the pantry window before he can open the window box. We keep our milk, butter, eggs, meat, and cooked vegetables in it.

There are also a low closet, two large₁₅ bins, and several large drawers in the pantry. In one of the drawers we keep clean tablecloths and napkins, and in another drawer we keep clean dishcloths and dish-towels. In another drawer we₂₀ keep our knives, forks, teaspoons, and tablespoons.

In the large bins we keep our flour and our baked food. They are both lined with metal so that a mouse cannot gnaw₂₅ through and get into the flour or the

food. We bake our own bread, biscuits, rolls, pies, and cakes instead of buying them from the bakery. We keep our bread and biscuits in one of the bins. Our pies and cakes we keep on a shelf in one of the cupboards.

We think the best thing about our pantry is the window box. Anyone who cannot afford to buy a refrigerator can at least have a window box. Ours is¹⁰ built with a roof over it so that the sun never shines on the window box itself. Even in the warmest weather we can wrap a bottle of milk in a wet cloth, set it in a pan of cold water, and put it in the win-¹⁵dow box and it keeps sweet for a day and a night or for two days. When the weather is cold the window box is just as good as an ice box.

GREATNESS

Napoleon once said of a great man, "He is praised, he is blamed, but he cares not. He goes on."

A PROVERB

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

LESSON 79



heat	rug	directly	glassware
built	vase	pleasant	china closet
tan	shade	register	dining chair
nice	curtain	chandelier	dining table

THE DINING ROOM

Our dining room is located between our front room and our kitchen. It is a room about fifteen feet long and twelve feet wide. It is well lighted with four windows. It has two doors, of which 5

one leads into the front room and the other leads into the kitchen.

Our dining room is papered with a nice brown paper on the walls and a lighter brown paper on the ceiling. On⁵ the floor there is a brown and tan rug, and the window shades are of a light tan color too.

There is a china closet built into the wall on one side of the room. In this¹⁰ my wife keeps her best dishes and glassware. From the ceiling in the middle of the room there hangs a chandelier with two lights. Our dining table stands in the middle of the room, di-¹⁵rectly under the chandelier. We have only four dining chairs. We use one of the kitchen chairs when we eat in the dining room.

On one side of the room there is a²⁰ register through which the warm air comes from the furnace during cold weather. My wife always keeps a nice white table cloth on the table in the dining room and there are white curtains²⁵ at the windows. It is a very pleasant

and a very comfortable room the whole year round. In the summer time we have a vase on the table in which my wife puts flowers from our flower garden. In the winter time it is always warm and pleasant, and we like to eat our dinners there in the evening when we can all be together.

THE QUESTION MARK

The patient teacher was trying hard to show the small boy how to read with expression.

"Where — are — you — going?" read Johnny slowly in a monotone, with no expression whatever.

"Try that again," said the teacher, "Read it as though you were talking. Notice that little mark at the end."

Johnny studied the question mark for a moment and an idea seemed to dawn upon him, then he read it loudly and triumphantly

"Where are you going, little button-hook?"

A PROVERB

Time is money.

LESSON 80



jet	fire	porch	picture
mantle	grate	corner	together
globe	flicker	stairway	bookcase

THE LIVING ROOM

The living room in a house is often called the sitting room. In small houses where there is only one room in the

front of the house it is often called the front room. In our house the living room is a large front room with several windows in it.

There are two doors in our living⁵ room and a stairway at one side which leads upstairs. One of the doors opens into the dining room and the other one opens out on the front porch.

In the winter when it is cold we sit in¹⁰ the living room, and in the summer when it is warm we sit on the front porch. There is a large gas grate at one side of the living room and a register in one corner. We have a rug on¹⁵ the floor and two large easy rocking chairs in which we can sit. In the winter we often light the fire in the gas grate after supper and sit around it during the long evenings. 20

Hanging from the ceiling in the center of the room is a chandelier which has four lights. Under this chandelier we have a table at which we can sit and read or write. There is a strong light from²⁵ the chandelier, so that one can read in

any part of the room. We have a gas mantle and a globe on each of the chandelier lights, although we do not always light all of them at the same time. It does not pay to use an open gas jet, for⁵ it always makes a weak, yellow, flickering light. The use of a mantle stops the flickering of an open gas jet and makes a strong, steady light, which is much better for reading and for working.¹⁰

Every father and mother should see that in at least one of their rooms there is a good light by which their children can read and study. If the children are going to school they must study their¹⁵ lessons to keep up with their class. If they have to study they should have a warm, comfortable, and well-lighted room in which to study and a good table at which to sit.²⁰

On one side of our living room we have a small bookcase in which are the children's school books and some other books. In the corner of the room there is generally a pile of the children's playthings,²⁵ for we let them play in the house as

much as they wish. On the walls of the living room there are a few pictures.

Of all our rooms we like the living room best because it is so pleasant and we spend so many happy hours there together, in the evening and on Sunday.

A PROVERB

Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

LESSON 81

REGULAR VERBS

<u>to-day</u>	<u>last week</u>	<u>next week</u>
walk or walks . . .	walked .	shall or will walk
open or opens . . .	opened .	shall or will open
look or looks . . .	looked .	shall or will look
use or uses . . .	used .	shall or will use
turn or turns . . .	turned .	shall or will turn
work or works . . .	worked .	shall or will work
earn or earns . . .	earned .	shall or will earn
save or saves . . .	saved .	shall or will save
ask or asks . . .	asked .	shall or will ask
answer or answers . .	answered	shall or will answer
call or calls . . .	called .	shall or will call
comb or combs . . .	combed .	shall or will comb
shave or shaves . . .	shaved .	shall or will shave
shine or shines . . .	shined .	shall or will shine
want or wants . . .	wanted .	shall or will want

button or buttons . . .	buttoned	shall or will button
learn or learns . . .	learned .	shall or will learn
live or lives . . .	lived .	shall or will live
like or likes . . .	liked .	shall or will like
rent or rents . . .	rented .	shall or will rent
move or moves . . .	moved .	shall or will move
chew or chews . . .	chewed .	shall or will chew
smell or smells . . .	smelled .	shall or will smell
brush or brushes . . .	brushed .	shall or will brush
press or presses . . .	pressed .	shall or will press
dress or dresses . . .	dressed .	shall or will dress
undress or undresses .	undressed	shall or will undress
wash or washes . . .	washed .	shall or will wash
rub or rubs . . .	rubbed .	shall or will rub
scrub or scrubs . . .	scrubbed	shall or will scrub
strop or strops . . .	stropped .	shall or will strop
dry or dries . . .	dried .	shall or will dry
try or tries . . .	tried .	shall or will try
carry or carries . . .	carried .	shall or will carry
study or studies . . .	studied .	shall or will study

A CONUNDRUM

Wag. What is the difference between a blond girl and a locomotive?

Jones. You have me. What is the difference?

Wag. One carries a headlight and the other carries a light head.

A PROVERB

Comparisons are odious.

LESSON 82

IRREGULAR VERBS

<u>to-day</u>	<u>last week</u>	<u>next week</u>
sit or sits	sat	shall or will sit
stand or stands . . .	stood	shall or will stand
run or runs	ran	shall or will run
speak or speaks . . .	spoke	shall or will speak
find or finds	found	shall or will find
understand or under- stands	understood	shall or will under- stand
do or does	did	shall or will do
bring or brings . . .	brought	shall or will bring
give or gives	gave	shall or will give
have or has	had	shall or will have
eat or eats	ate	shall or will eat
drink or drinks . . .	drank	shall or will drink
get or gets	got	shall or will get
become or becomes . .	became	shall or will become
begin or begins . . .	began	shall or will begin
spend or spends . . .	spent	shall or will spend
hang or hangs	hung	shall or will hang
see or sees	saw	shall or will see
hold or holds	held	shall or will hold
make or makes	made	shall or will make
wear or wears	wore	shall or will wear
buy or buys	bought	shall or will buy
go or goes	went	shall or will go

come or comes . . .	came . . .	shall or will come
know or knows . . .	knew . . .	shall or will know
lie or lies	lay	shall or will lie
lay or lays	laid	shall or will lay
pay or pays	paid	shall or will pay
say or says	said	shall or will say
take or takes	took	shall or will take
teach or teaches . . .	taught . . .	shall or will teach
tell or tells	told	shall or will tell
think or thinks . . .	thought . . .	shall or will think
read or reads	read	shall or will read
write or writes	wrote	shall or will write
cost or costs	cost	shall or will cost
sleep or sleeps	slept	shall or will sleep
meet or meets	met	shall or will meet

A CONUNDRUM

Smith. What is the difference between a jailer and a jeweler?

Jones. That is a new one. What is the difference?

Smith. A jailer watches cells and a jeweler sells watches.

A PROVERB

Give a fool rope enough and he'll hang himself.

LESSON 83



furnish	toy	pillow	mattress
piano	rug	chest	bedspread
couch	furniture	comfort	pillowcase
cot	chiffonier	blanket	straightback

OUR BEDROOMS

In our house we have three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs.

Our little girls sleep in one of the bedrooms and the little boy sleeps in the room with us. We have never

furnished the other bedroom as we use it as a storeroom for many things.

We sleep in the front bedroom, which is much larger than the other bedrooms. Our little girls sleep in the side bedroom, and it is the back bedroom that is used for a storeroom.

In our bedrooms we have no large rugs on the floor, and only two or three small rag rugs. We have cheap furniture in all of our rooms, because we are saving our money to buy a home first. After we have bought a home we shall sell some of our cheap furniture and buy some that is better. 15

We have only cheap iron bedsteads in our bedrooms but we have good mattresses and pillows. We have nice white pillowcases and sheets and warm comforts and blankets. We have white bedspreads to put over the beds and these look very nice. 20

In the little girls' bedroom they have a dresser and a couple of small chairs. In our bedroom we have a dresser, a chiffonier, one straightback chair, and 25

one old rocking-chair. The little boy's bed stands in a corner, next to ours and near a window. We have a cot which we use when we have friends come to stay over night with us. 5

We all sleep with the windows wide open all night both summer and winter.

A child needs plenty of good fresh air, especially during the night while he is sleeping, for it is then that his body is 10 being built up after his busy day of play and work.

Our children think that they can not go to sleep with their bedroom windows closed. We are glad that they think so, 15 for we are trying to teach them to do the things that are best for them.

Sometime we want to get a couch and a few other things for the house and we shall do so soon. We want to get a 20 piano for the little girls too, just as soon as we can save enough money to buy a home. We would rather go without these things and good furniture now and have them for our home when we 25 buy one.

PA, TOO

A small boy who had been very naughty was first reprimanded and then told that he must take a whipping. He flew upstairs and hid in the far corner under the bed. Just then the father came home. The mother told him what had happened. He went upstairs and proceeded to crawl under the bed after the little fellow, who whispered excitedly :

“Hello, Pops, is she after you, too?”

A PROVERB

A new broom sweeps well.

LESSON 84

medicine cabinet

enjoy	perspire	habit	tube
enamel	mistake	lavatory	lysol
bandage	beer	personal	peroxide
disinfect	tobacco	cleanliness	medicated

THE BATHROOM

We are trying to teach our children habits of personal cleanliness, and we

keep our bathroom neat and clean. We have a very nice bathroom. Everything in it is white. The bathtub, lavatory, and washbowl are all enameled white, and I have painted all the woodwork⁵ with white-enamel paint.

I have placed three large towel racks around the bathtub and a small rack beside the washbowl for wash-cloths. I have placed a toothbrush rack at one¹⁰ side of the washbowl, also. Each of the children has a toothbrush and a tube of tooth paste all his own, just as my wife and I have. I buy them toothbrushes with different kinds of handles, so they¹⁵ can be sure that no one is using another's toothbrush by mistake.

Where we used to live we had no water heater in the basement and we had no bathroom nor bathtub. We²⁰ used to have to heat the water on the kitchen stove and take our baths in a washtub. We are paying more rent where we live now, but we like it much better. I do not spend my money for²⁵ beer and tobacco, and with the money I

save in that way I can provide a better house for my family.

In the summer time when it is hot we all bathe nearly every day, and in the winter time when it is coldest we try to⁵ bathe at least every other day. No one should go without a bath for more than two or three days at most, and it is much better to have a bath every day if one can do so. 10

One should have a shampoo every week or so at least, and if he perspires much or if he works where dust and dirt can get into his hair he should have a shampoo oftener. 15

In our bathroom we have a rather large medicine cabinet built right into the wall. In the door of this cabinet is a large mirror. It is above the wash-bowl and I use this mirror when I²⁰ shave. In the cabinet we keep a bottle of peroxide and a bottle of lysol, and also some medicated cotton, so that if one of us should be cut we can disinfect and bandage the wound. In the cabinet²⁵ I also keep my shaving mug, shaving

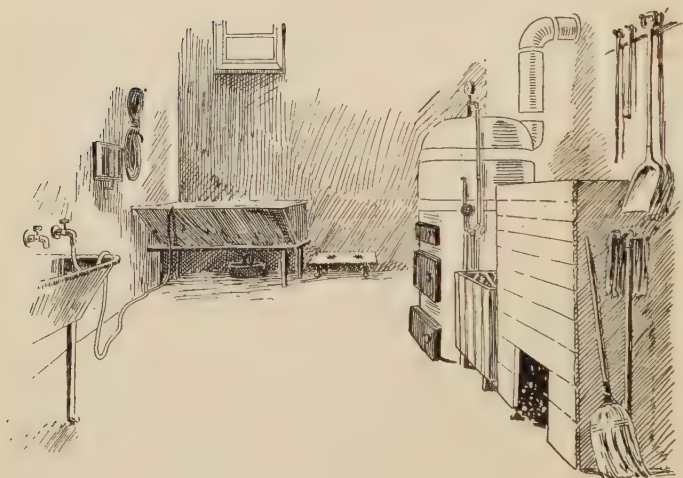
brush, hone, and razor. My razor strop hangs on a hook beside the washbowl. There is a light on each side of the medicine cabinet so that I can shave myself even at night.

5

A PROVERB

Still waters run deep.

LESSON 85



furnace

bucket

broom

hose

laundry

bench

poker

beam

kindling

shovel

shaker

pipe

basket

concrete

empty

drain

THE BASEMENT

We have a very good basement with plenty of room and good light in it. There are two rooms in our basement, one large and one small. The large room is for the furnace, the coal, and the laundry work. The small one is a storeroom for potatoes, apples, and canned fruit. Vegetables and fruits keep much better in a cool, dark place than they do where it is too warm and too light. 10

By paying more rent we have this storeroom in the basement, where we can keep fruits and vegetables in the winter. By having a place to store these things we can buy them in larger quantities and by buying them in larger quantities we get them much cheaper. The money we save this way helps to pay the extra rent. 20

We have a good coal furnace and a large coal bin beside it in one end of the larger basement room, and in the other end there is room for doing the

laundry work. I keep a box of kindling beside the coal bin, and the shovel, poker, and shaker hang from a beam beside the furnace.

A good furnace always gives a house⁵ a steady heat with plenty of warm, fresh air. Our children are almost never sick and we think it is because they get good food and lots of fresh air. We say that we are putting our doctor's¹⁰ bills into extra rent for a good place to live in and that we are saving money by doing it.

The basement floor is of concrete and we keep the walls of the basement¹⁵ whitewashed so it looks neat and clean. In one end of the basement there is a hot plate on which we heat water for boiling the clothes. There are two faucets in a corner of the basement²⁰ near the hot plate and a sink and drain-pipe under them. I have attached some rubber hose to the faucets so that all of the tubs can be filled, without carrying the water, and the dirty water can²⁵ be emptied into the drain-sink.

There are two washtubs on a bench beside the hot plate, and the wringer hangs beside them on the wall. We keep the clothespins in a basket beside the wash bench, and the clothes-line hangs on the wall next to the wringer. In one corner where my wife does the ironing, are an ironing board and the flatirons, and under the stairway are brooms, mops, and dust-cloths. 10

We generally hang our clothes on a line in the back yard to dry, because the open air and sunlight keep them much whiter than when they are dried indoors. 15

Briggs. I saw a coal wagon just now that was so overloaded the team could scarcely haul it.

Jiggs. Give me the name of that coal dealer.

Briggs. Why? Do you want to arrest him for cruelty to animals?

Jiggs. No—I want to buy my coal from him.

A PROVERB

A word to the wise is sufficient.

LESSON 86

soak	suds	wring	thoroughly
boil	hamper	rinse	lukewarm
starch	machine	streak	hot plate
let	iron	fade	washboard

WASH DAY

My wife generally does her washing on Monday and her ironing on Tuesday. We usually get up early on Monday so I can fill the boiler and do the heavy work before I go to the shop. 5

On Sunday evening my wife takes the clothes out of the hamper and puts them to soak in lukewarm water and soapsuds, leaving them to soak over night. She puts the white clothes to 10 soak in one tub and the colored clothes in another tub.

In the morning I put the boiler on the hot plate, fill it with water, and cut up some laundry soap into it. Then 15

I light the two gas burners under the boiler and leave the water to heat while we are eating our breakfast. After breakfast my wife runs the white clothes through a wringer and then washes⁵ them thoroughly with hot water and soap. We have no washing machine and my wife has to scrub the clothes with soap and a brush on the wash-board. She always has to scrub the¹⁰ collars and cuffs more than the rest of the clothes because they' are the dirtiest parts of the clothing we wear. After she has washed and scrubbed the white clothes she wrings them through¹⁵ the wringer and puts them into the boiler to boil them. When they are thoroughly boiled, she takes them out, rinses them well to get all of the soap out of them, and runs them through²⁰ the wringer again. Then she fills the tub with clean water into which she has put some blueing. After she has rinsed the white clothes through the blueing water, she runs them through²⁵ the wringer again and they are ready

to hang out on the line to dry. My wife starches some of the white clothes before they are hung out.

After the white clothes are hung out to dry, the colored clothes are then⁵ put into clean hot water and washed. Colored clothes are never boiled, because the boiling water is liable to make the colors run, and when they are dry the clothes will be faded or¹⁰ streaked with colors from each other. After the colored clothes have been thoroughly scrubbed with hot water and soap and well rinsed they are also hung out on the line to dry. ¹⁵

Wash day is the hardest day of work that a woman has when she has a large family and has to do all of her own work. I try to help as much as I can each Monday before I go to²⁰ work. My wife is always very glad when the clothes are washed and dry and she can take them down from the line and bring them into the house in large bundles. After the clothes are²⁵ dry and brought into the house, those

that have been starched have to be dampened, rolled up, and laid away until they can be ironed the next day.

The story is told of an elderly lady who boarded a street car in New York City and as she passed the fare box handed the conductor a clothespin.

"What's this for?" the conductor asked.
 "Money is what I want."

"Oh," said the humorist, "I supposed a clothespin was good on any line."

A PROVERB

Cleanliness is next to godliness.

LESSON 87

sweep	reach	doormat	indoors
beat	settle	carpet	outdoors
shake	muddy	important	woodwork
wipe	rubbers	wallpaper	bedstead

HOUSE CLEANING

Once each fall and once each spring we clean house thoroughly, so that

we can have a clean home in which to live. It is not enough to sweep and dust every day and mop the kitchen floor once each week. Dust settles on the wallpaper and dirt fills the cracks⁵ in the woodwork where a dust-cloth or a dust-mop will not reach.

When it gets warm enough in the spring, and again before it gets too cold in the fall, we take up all of the rugs¹⁰ and take down all of the pictures, curtains, and window-shades to clean them. Then we clean the walls, wash the woodwork, air the mattresses, scrub the bedsteads and the floors upstairs and¹⁵ downstairs, and clean the pantry shelves and everything else from one end of the house to the other.

After a house has been thoroughly cleaned it is much easier to keep it²⁰ clean for a few months until house-cleaning time comes again. Usually my wife washes the windows and mops the whole house from end to end once each month.

25

At the front door and at the back

door, too, we have a doormat, so that before we go into the house we can wipe off our shoes if they are wet and muddy. If we have on a pair of rubbers that are wet and muddy we⁵ take them off at the door and leave them there until we have time to clean them.

Where we used to live we used carpets on our floors and they used to¹⁰ get very dirty because they were tacked to the floor. We could not take them up every week and clean them as we do our small rugs, but generally left them right where they¹⁵ were tacked until it was time to clean house. We like to use rugs much better than the carpets we used to use because rugs are so much cleaner. We can take them up easily at any time²⁰ and beat them until they are clean, and we can mop the floor under them, too. We like our smaller rugs better than our larger ones, because my wife can take the smaller rugs out and shake²⁵ them any time that she wishes, but the

large rugs are almost too heavy for her to handle easily, and they cannot be shaken to make them clean but have to be spread upon the grass and beaten with a carpet beater in order to get the dust out of them.

House cleaning is very important. It is just as important to keep a house clean as it is to wash one's clothes or to take a bath. If we want to be clean¹⁰ and neat so that we shall be healthy we must keep the house in which we live just as clean as we do our bodies and our clothes.

LEARNING TO SPELL

"It's no use," sighed Willie, "I can never learn to spell."

"Why not?" inquired his mother.

"How can I ever learn," he demanded hotly, "when the teacher changes the words every day?"

A PROVERB

He who laughs last, laughs best.

LESSON 88

ENUNCIATION DRILL

w and v

warm	vacant
wash	value
water	varnish
week	veal
will	vegetable
west	vest
wet	verb
with	very
woman	victory
word	vinegar
work	voice
we	vowel

An Irishman was brought into court for drunkenness.

The judge looked at him and said, "Well, what brought you here?"

"These two cops," said the Irishman.

"Drunk?" the judge asked.

"Yes, sir, both of them."

A PROVERB

All's well that ends well.

LESSON 89

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

I	my or mine	me
you	your or yours	you
he	his	him
she	her or hers	her
it	its	it
we	our or ours	us
you	your or yours	you
they	their or theirs	them
I	me	myself
you	you	yourself
he	him	himself
she	her	herself
it	it	itself
we	us	ourselves
you	you	yourselves
they	them	themselves
my or mine	of me	of mine
your or yours	of you	of yours
his	of him	of his
her or hers	of her	of hers
its	of it	of its
our or ours	of us	of ours
your or yours	of you	of yours
their or theirs	of them	of theirs

A PROVERB

Nothing fails like failure.

LESSON 90

COMPLETION TEST

1. I bring my book to school with me.
2. You bring —— book to school with
——.
3. He brings —— book to school with
——.
4. She brings —— book to school with
——.
5. We bring —— books to school with
——.
6. You bring —— books to school with
——.
7. They bring —— books to school with
——.
8. These are my books and those pencils
are mine, too.
9. These are your books and those pen-
cils are ——, too.
10. These are his books and those pencils
are ——, too.

11. These are her books and those pencils are ———, too.
12. These are our books and those pencils are ———, too.
13. These are their books and those pencils are ———, too.
14. I can write my name myself.
15. You can write ——— name ———.
16. He can write ——— name ———.
17. She can write ——— name ———.
18. We can write ——— names ———.
19. You can write ——— names ———.
20. They can write ——— names ———.

LESSON 91

How much does this cost?

What is the price of that?

How much do you charge for these?

What do you ask for those?

How much are these?

cost	bushel	figs	dates
roast	pound	sirup	stall
last	quart	pancake	wraps
stack	dozen	buckwheat	supply



A Market

· GOING TO MARKET

Often on Saturday evening when dinner is over, we stack the dishes in the sink, put on our wraps, and go to market. We buy nearly everything at market instead of buying at the grocery store, and we find we save from two to four dollars each week by so doing. I always take a large basket with me when I go to market and we get enough provisions to last¹⁰ us for a week. We buy potatoes by the bushel, and we always keep a supply of them in the basement. Often in the fall we buy enough potatoes to last us through the winter.¹⁵

We have found a very good meat stall at market, and often we buy a piece of meat there for our Sunday dinner. We have no ice box at home, and so we have to buy our meat at²⁰ the meat market near our home during the week. Sometimes we get some steak or chops, and sometimes we get a large piece of meat for boiling, but

we always get enough so that we shall have some left over for my lunch the next day and for our dinner the next evening.

We generally get apples and bananas or oranges for fruit, and sometimes we get grapes, plums, pears, or peaches when they are in season. Sometimes I get the children a pound of figs or dates, or some peanuts or popcorn.¹⁰ Sometimes I buy them some candy or gum, but we are careful that they do not eat too much sugar.

Such things as lettuce, cabbage, and celery are very good for anyone to¹⁵ eat, and every week when we do not have these things at home from our garden I buy some. We all like radishes, young onions, cucumbers, and tomatoes when they are in season, but²⁰ I try to raise all of these in our garden. We often buy a bushel of onions in the fall for our winter use, and we raise what beets and carrots we need.

Sometimes we buy a chicken at²⁵ market for our Sunday dinner and we

always take home two pounds of butter, two dozen eggs, and some cheese. Sometimes, too, we get sausage, and then we have sausage and buckwheat pancakes with sirup for our breakfast⁵ Sunday morning.

We always walk around the market first of all to see where we can buy cheapest the things we want. When we have bought all of the things that¹⁰ we think we shall need, I take my large basket and we all start for home. Sometimes when we get home from market we have a cold supper before going to bed, but my wife does not¹⁵ like this, for it is not good for the children to eat so late at night just before going to bed.

EASILY DONE

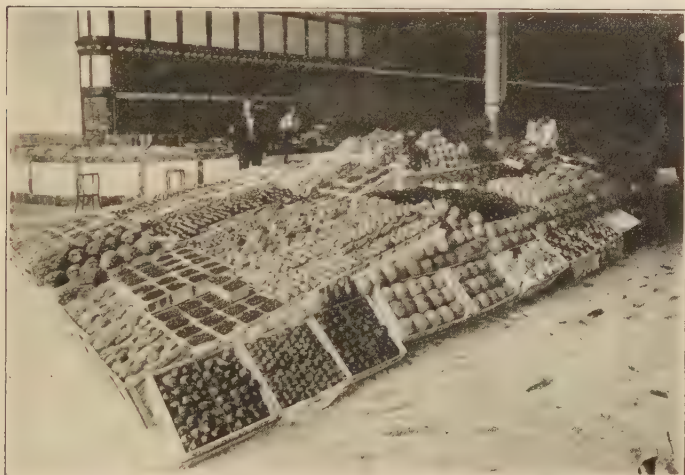
"Well," asked the doctor, "how did you find yourself this morning?"

"Oh, easily enough," replied the patient, "I just rolled over, opened my eyes, and here I was."

A PROVERB

Save for a rainy day.

LESSON 92



gum
candy
figs
dates
lemons
oranges

apples
bananas
pears
grapes
peaches
cherries

strawberries
blackberries
raspberries
gooseberries
blueberries
cranberries

FRUITS

We have to buy nearly all of the fruit we use at market. Our grocer



APPLES



BANANAS



ORANGES



PEARS



GRAPES



PEACHES



PLUMS



CHERRIES



STRAWBERRIES

FRUITS

sells many fruits, but we find that when we are buying fruit to can for winter it is much cheaper to buy it at market. Good ripe fruit is a very wholesome and a very necessary food,⁵ particularly for growing children.

During the summer we buy apples, grapes, peaches, cherries, pears, and many kinds of berries when they are in season. In the winter we buy apples¹⁰ as we want them, and oranges, bananas, malaga grapes, figs, dates, and such fruits are for sale at market.

Fruit is kept by drying, preserving, and canning. Fresh fruits are best¹⁵ when they are in season, but when they are out of season it is much cheaper to buy canned or evaporated fruits. We always try to can enough fruit to last us through the winter²⁰ without buying it. Dried fruits such as prunes, raisins, apples, peaches, apricots, etc., make very good sauces and puddings.

At market there are large stands at²⁵ which fruits of nearly every kind are

arranged in large banks. We feel that it is better to spend our money for plenty of good fruit to eat than it is not to give our children such good food and then have to spend as much or ⁵ more on doctor's bills.

When we go to market all the fruits look so nice that we want to buy some of each kind, but that would be more than we can eat at home during the week, so ¹⁰ we have to choose.

A FAITHFUL SERVITOR

The teacher wanted some plums in order to give an object lesson during school hours, and, calling one of the small boys, gave him ten cents and dispatched him to the fruit stand down on the corner.

"Before you buy the plums, Willie," she cautioned, "you had better pinch one or two of them to make sure they are ripe."

Little Willie hurried away. Soon he came back and smilingly put the bag on the teacher's desk.

"O, thank you, Willie," said the teacher, taking up the bag. "And did you pinch one or two as I told you?"

"Did I?" was the gleeful response, "I pinched the whole bagful and here is your ten cents."

A PROVERB

A penny saved is a penny earned.

LESSON 93

corn	beets	celery
potatoes	onions	peppers
tomatoes	squash	asparagus
lettuce	radish	cauliflower
carrots	rhubarb	greens
cabbage	cucumber	peanuts

VEGETABLES

One can buy nearly every kind of vegetable at market. There are many large stands with boxes and trays of vegetables in large banks much like the fruit stands.

5

During the summer we do not have



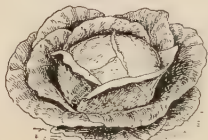
POTATOES



SWEET CORN



TOMATOES



CABBAGE



BEETS



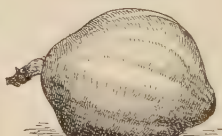
CARROTS



ONIONS



CUCUMBER



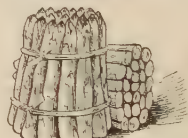
SQUASH



CELERY



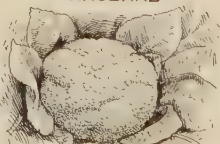
RHUBARB



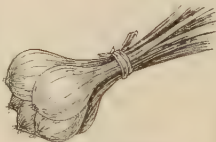
ASPARAGUS



LETTUCE



CAULIFLOWER



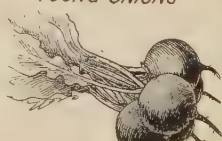
YOUNG ONIONS



PEANUTS



PEPPERS



RADISHES

VEGETABLES

to buy very many vegetables, for we have a nice garden and we try to raise as many vegetables as we can. We always raise our radishes, young onions, carrots, beets, egg plant, peas, lettuce,⁵ parsley, and cucumbers. We usually raise a few tomatoes, some string beans, and spinach, also.

After the summer season is over, we buy most of our vegetables at¹⁰ market. We have to buy our potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, peppers, and such things at market, for our garden is not large enough to raise everything that we use. When sweet¹⁵ corn is in season we like it very much, and we are very fond of all kinds of greens. During the winter time we buy much cauliflower, celery, and lettuce. In the spring we sometimes²⁰ gather dandelion leaves for greens or use beet leaves, instead of buying spinach. We have a row of rhubarb along one side of our garden and this is always very good for sauce and pies²⁵ because it comes so early in the spring.

We are very fond of greens and we often have salads made of lettuce, celery, peppers, onions, and tomatoes. Plenty of greens is as good for one as is plenty of good ripe fruits. 5

We always enjoy going to market on Saturday night and buying provisions for the next week. We get all of our garlic, poppy seeds, and caraway seeds there for flavoring our cooking 10 and baking.

Sometimes we buy peanuts or popcorn for the children and sometimes we buy horse-radish, pickles, and such things. 15

It is always a question just what to buy for the next week for there are so many things there and they all look so good.

John. Teacher, I do not understand this.

Teacher. What is it, John?

John. This book says that blackberries are red when they are green.

A PROVERB

A fool and his money are soon parted.

LESSON 94

ENUNCIATION DRILL

j and g

job	get
join	give
joke	good
June	gas
joy	gold
just	gun
July	garden
jaw	garlic

wh

as <u>hw</u>	as <u>h</u>
what	who
when	whose
why	whom
where	whole

Would-be Musician. They tell me I have
a great deal of music in me.

Candid Listener. You must have. I
have never heard any come out.

A PROVERB

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

LESSON 95



grocer
handle
canned

grocery
roll
case

groceries
counter
shelves

block	eggs	delivery
scales	milk	register
kinds	butter	twine

THE GROCERY STORE

Our grocery store stands at the street corner only one block from our house. We buy most of our groceries there and sometimes we buy fruits and vegetables there also. Generally we buy our fruits⁵ and vegetables at market each week.

Our grocer has a large, well-lighted, and very clean store. There are large windows in the front of the store and the walls are covered with shelves. On one¹⁰ side and at the back of the room is a long counter with scales, rolls of brown paper, and twine upon it. On the rear counter are a cash register and a case full of account books.

15

We do not have an account at our grocery store. We like to pay cash and then we can buy at any store where we can find better or cheaper groceries.

Our grocer runs a delivery wagon, but²⁰ we like to go to the store to buy our

things. When we go to the grocery store ourselves we can see the things that we buy.

Our grocer handles all kinds of canned goods and breakfast foods. He also handles butter, eggs, milk, and other provisions.

A COMING BUSINESS MAN

A little boy went with his mother to the grocery store. There was a bag full of nuts and the little fellow looked at them longingly. The grocer noticed it and, being fond of children, said to him, "Help yourself — take a handful."

The little boy became bashful. Even the mother could not get him to help himself to the nuts. The grocer insisted and he still refused. Finally the grocer took a big handful and gave it to the boy.

Later on the mother said to the child, "Tom, why did you not take the nuts?"

"Because, Mother," the lad replied, "the grocer's hand is so much larger than mine."

A PROVERB

The burnt child dreads the fire.

LESSON 96



breakfast foods
oatmeal
corn flakes

puffed rice
puffed wheat
cream of wheat

cook
salt
pepper
sugar
spice

soup
cocoa
postum
flavor
garden

cheese
crackers
macaroni
spaghetti
tomatoes

salmon
sardines
ketchup
mustard
barley

GROCERIES

We raise nearly all of our vegetables in our own garden. What vegetables we do not raise we buy either from our grocer or at market. We buy our sugar, salt, pepper, spices, and flavors at the grocery store. Often, too, we buy macaroni and spaghetti at the grocery and cook them with cheese or tomatoes.

We like breakfast food for our breakfast. Sometimes we have prepared breakfast foods, and sometimes we cook oatmeal or cream of wheat. Children like breakfast foods with sugar and milk or cream on them. Sometimes we have corn flakes, and sometimes we have puffed wheat or puffed rice. Oatmeal is very good for children when it is well cooked.

We buy our tea and coffee at the grocery store also. As tea and coffee are not good for growing children, we do not give them to our children, but we sometimes give them postum or cocoa. Cocoa is good for them and postum is not bad for them as are tea and coffee.

Our grocer also sells all kinds of canned soups, salmon, sardines, ketchup, mustard, etc. Soups are good for children and they like them with crackers. Often we buy a piece of beef for boiling and make soup^s out of it by boiling it a long time and adding vegetables such as potatoes, carrots, and beans, and then, too, we sometimes add rice or barley to it. Soups made at home in this way are always good. 10

AS ENGLISH IS SPOKEN

Willie and his parents lived across the street from a very elderly and very sickly lady. "Willie," said the mother one morning, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

"Yes'm," replied Willie, and a few minutes later he returned.

"Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."

A PROVERB

Imitation is the sincerest flattery.

LESSON 97

loaf . . . loaves

bake	bread	honey	rye
baker	cake	sirup	corn
bakery	pie	jelly	raisins
baking	cookies	frosted	crullers
fried	biscuits	cinnamon	chocolate
sweet	rolls	custard	coconut

THE BAKERY

We have a bakery on our street next door to the grocery store. This baker bakes all kinds of cakes, pastries, and bread. We do our own baking largely and do not buy from the baker except when we need bread or cake. We generally buy our yeast from the grocery store and bake several loaves of bread at one time, and these last us for several days. We also bake all the pies that we eat and nearly all of the cakes and cookies we use. We like apple, peach, pumpkin, custard, and berry pies.

Sometimes we go to the bakery to get cinnamon rolls, jelly rolls, or cookies.

Often we have hot rolls or biscuits and eat sirup or honey on them. We like them that way. Children like all kinds of pies and cakes, and cookies, too, with raisins in them. We often make large coconut or chocolate cakes. I like coconut cakes the best of all. Too many sweet things to eat are not good for children and we do not bake very many of them.

When it is cold we sometimes have fried cakes or crullers to eat, and often in the winter we have pancakes with sirup on them. We often have hot corn bread in the winter too. Sometimes we have rye bread instead of wheat bread. 15

If one has a large family it does not pay to buy from a bakery all the time.

AGREED

"Never put off till to-morrow that which you can do to-day, my son," quoted Willie's mother.

"That's right, ma," agreed Willie cheerfully, "so I think I'll just finish up the other part of that cherry pie right away."

A PROVERB

Familiarity breeds contempt.

LESSON 98



goose

corned beef

dried beef

meat

fish

duck

veal

lamb

mutton

geese

salt pork

smoked ham

poultry

chicken

turkey

pickled

preserved

calves

iron

hook

fat

lard

bacon

sheep

THE MEAT MARKET

Our meat market is much like our grocery store. It is a large, well-lighted room with sawdust on the floor. Instead of shelves along the walls there are rows of strong iron hooks. At the rear of the store there is a refrigerator, large enough for a man to walk into it.

The smoked and preserved meats are hung from the hooks along the walls and the fresh meats are kept in the refrigerator. On a small counter in front of the refrigerator are kept some trays with special fresh meats at special prices. On both sides of this counter are the meat blocks upon which the clerks chop and cut the meat they sell.

Meat from cattle is called beef, and meat from calves is called veal. Meat from sheep is called mutton, and meat from lambs is called lamb. Meat from hogs is called pork, and the fat from pork is called lard.

At our meat market one can also buy poultry, fish, butter, and eggs. When we

speak of poultry we mean chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys.

Meat may be kept a long time if it is salted, smoked, or pickled. Corned beef, dried beef, salt pork, smoked ham, and 5 bacon are kinds of preserved meats.

Good soups and stews can be made from tough boiling pieces cut from the breasts and joints of beef, veal, mutton, etc. The heart and pickled tongue are 10 very good, too, but they are always rather expensive and poor people should not buy them, for they cannot afford to do so.

A PROVERB

It takes two to make a bargain.

LESSON 99

lamb chops	round steak	
mutton chops	tenderloin steak	
pork chops	porterhouse steak	
rib-roast	sirloin steak	
stew	kidney	hamburger
tough	liver	frankfurter
scrap	tripe	liverwurst

cured	sausage	minced ham
ground	bologna	boiling piece

MEATS

Steaks and roasts are very expensive cuts of meat. Round steak, sirloin steak, tenderloin steak, and porterhouse steak are all expensive meats, and porterhouse steak is the most expensive of all. 5

Hamburger is beef that has been ground into small pieces and it may be expensive or cheap. If hamburger is made by grinding round steak it is just as expensive as round steak, but if it is 10 made by grinding up all scraps of beef which are left over in cutting steaks and roasts it is much cheaper.

One does not have to buy the best cuts of meat to have good meat to eat. Cheaper 15 cuts are very good if they are well cooked. Poor people can get more food for their money if they buy boiling pieces.

Pork is a very fat meat. Pork chops cut from pork loin, and pork loin roasts 20 are the best pork that one can buy. Hams and side pork can be bought fresh as well

as cured. Rib-roasts of pork are always very good although there is not much meat on them.

Mutton chops and lamb chops and leg of lamb are the best parts of sheep and lambs. 5

Among the cheaper meats made from scraps are bologna, liverwurst, pork sausage, minced ham, frankfurters, etc. Soup bones, pigs' feet, pigs' tails, kidneys, liver, and tripe are always cheap, too. 10

A PROVERB

Out of the frying pan into the fire.

LESSON 100

ENUNCIATION DRILL

costs	desks
wrists	rests
asks	gasps
lasts	posts
crusts	lisps
lists	waists

“Do you know why white sheep eat more than black sheep?”

“Because there are more of them.”

A PROVERB

When the cat's away, the mice will play.

LESSON 101

require	ounce	produce	lead
would	pound	druggist	hay
legal	ton	butcher	fair
weight	avoirdupois	feather	otherwise

TABLE OF WEIGHTS

16 ounces (oz.) make 1 pound (lb.)
 100 pounds (lb.) make 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
 20 hundredweight (cwt.) make 1 ton (T.)

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

There are sixteen ounces in one pound.
 There are one hundred pounds in one hundredweight. There are twenty hundredweights or two thousand pounds in one ton.

5

Of the American weights the pound is used most. It is less than half of a kilogram. The kilogram weighs more than twice as much as a pound.

Meat, butter, lard, cheese, and flour are always sold by the pound. Candy, sugar, tea, coffee, and many other things are sold by the pound too. Many fruits are sold by the pound and by dry measure also.⁵

While all fruits and vegetables may be sold by dry measure, nearly all fruits and vegetables have a legal weight of a certain number of pounds per bushel.

The grocer and the butcher weigh their¹⁰ produce on scales. All scales used in stores and other places where produce is sold to the people, must be tested by the government. From time to time every grocer and butcher must allow the govern-¹⁵ment to test his scales, and no one has a right to use scales which have not been tested by the government, for weighing things to be sold.

Buying and selling is generally much²⁰ fairer to the buyer if things are bought and sold by weight. Some things are sold by weight, such as head lettuce, which can be soaked in water, and the buyer then has to pay as much for the water that is in the²⁵ head of lettuce as he pays for the lettuce,

for it is all weighed together and sold at so much per pound. Often, too, lima beans are soaked in water, which makes them weigh much more, and it makes them larger, also, so that the buyer does not get⁵ as much either by weight or by measure as he would get if they were sold dry.

Such things as coal, hay, etc., are sold by the ton. In stores nearly everything is sold by the pound. In some cities¹⁰ bakers are required to sell bread in loaves weighing a certain number of ounces.

Druggists do not use the avoirdupois weight. They have another system of weights which is called the apothecaries'¹⁵ weight. In this system of weights there are only twelve ounces to the pound. We have little use for this system of weights, so we shall not study it at all.

A PROBLEM IN WEIGHTS

Which is the heavier—a pound of feathers
or a pound of lead?

A PROVERB

A guilty conscience needs no accusing.

LESSON 102

rise	pint	solid	jug
throw	quart	liquid	cream
sour	gallon	gasoline	bottle
expect	barrel	kerosene	cottage

TABLE OF LIQUID MEASURE

2 pints (pt.) make	1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts (qt.) make	1 gallon (gal.)
32 gallons (gal.) make	1 barrel (bbl.)

LIQUID MEASURES

There are two pints in one quart.
 There are four quarts in one gallon.
 There are thirty-two gallons in one barrel.

In the old country I was used to the metric system of weights and measures and I find the American system very different. I have learned that the American quart is about the same as a liter. I am slowly learning how much of anything to expect for a pint or a gallon.

10

Many things are sold by the pint, quart, or gallon. Vinegar is usually sold in pint or quart bottles or in gallon jugs. Gaso-

line and kerosene, or coal oil as it is often called, are generally sold by the gallon, but can be bought by the quart.

We buy milk in pint or quart bottles. Milk is sold in bottles which are sealed⁵ to keep it free from dust and dirt. Sweet milk is one of the best foods for babies and children. To keep milk sweet we must keep it in the basement or some other cool place. 10

If milk becomes sour we do not throw it away, although it is not good to drink. Sour milk is very good for baking and making pancakes, and it can be made into cottage cheese which some people like¹⁵ very much.

Cream is the richest part of the milk, and if milk is allowed to stand in the bottle the cream will slowly separate itself from the milk and rise to the top²⁰ of the milk. Cream can be bought by the pint or half pint.

Ice cream is made from milk and cream that has been sweetened and flavored, and then frozen until it is solid. Ice cream²⁵ is also sold in pints, quarts, and gallons.

CERTAINLY

Wag. I can tell how much water goes
over Niagara Falls to a quart.

Smith. You can? How much?

Wag. Two pints.

A PROVERB

Any port in a storm.

LESSON 103

appear	pint	dozen	raw
enforce	quart	quantity	cooked
advertise	peck	city	just
guarantee	bushel	sealer	delicious

TABLE OF DRY MEASURE

2 pints (pt.) make . . .	1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts (qt.) make . . .	1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks (pk.) make . . .	1 bushel (bu.)

DRY MEASURES

There are two pints in one quart.
There are eight quarts in one peck.
There are four pecks in one bushel.

The dry quart is nearly the same size as the liquid quart. The liquid quart is not quite as large as the dry quart. Many things are bought and sold by dry measure. Nearly all fruits and vegetables are sold by the quart, peck, or bushel. Sometimes fruits are sold by weight instead of by measure. Some fruits like bananas, oranges, and lemons are sold by the dozen. Apples, peaches, plums, etc., are sometimes sold by the dozen. Coal is sometimes sold by the bushel, but it is usually sold by the ton.

Every city has a city sealer of weights and measures. When the city sealer has tested a measure and has sealed it with his seal, one can be certain that that measure contains the right amount. The seal of the city sealer is the city's guarantee to the people that they are getting a full measure for their money when they buy anything.

Often fruit and vegetables are sold by the basket and nothing is said about whether the basket is a quart basket, a peck basket, or a bushel basket. It does

not pay to buy anything by the basket, for such baskets are almost invariably smaller than the measure that they seem to be. If things are advertised by the quart, peck, or bushel the law enforces a full measure,⁵ but if they are sold by the basket one must take whatever he gets and he can say nothing against it. It is safest to buy everything by weight or sealed measures.

LESSON 104

laid	inch	mile	gravel
equal	foot	acre	cinders
square	yard	land	linoleum
cubic	rod	sand	section

TABLE OF LONG MEASURE

12 inches (in.)	= 1 foot (ft.)
3 feet (ft.)	= 1 yard (yd.)
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yards (yd.)	= 1 rod (rd.)
320 rods (rd.)	= 1 mile (mi.)

TABLE OF SQUARE MEASURE

144 square inches (sq. in.)	= 1 square foot
9 square feet (sq. ft.)	= 1 square yard

$30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards (sq. yd.) = 1 square rod
 160 square rods (sq. rd.) = 1 acre (A.)
 640 acres = 1 square mile (sq. mi.) or section

TABLE OF CUBIC MEASURE

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.) = 1 cubic foot
 27 cubic feet (cu. ft.) = 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)

LONG, SQUARE, AND CUBIC MEASURE

A yard is nearly as long as a meter. In a yard there are thirty-six inches. In a meter there are over thirty-nine inches. In Lesson 108 the different American weights and measures are given in terms of the metric system of weights and measures.

Dress goods, curtains, carpets, and many other things are sold by the yard. Sidewalks and concrete floors are laid at a given price per square yard. Linoleum and oilcloth are often sold by the square yard also. Gravel, sand, crushed stone, and cinders are usually sold by the cubic yard, and teamsters get paid by the cubic yard for hauling them. Land is usually

sold in large amounts by the acre which is equal to one hundred sixty square rods.

LESSON 105

COMPLETION TEST

1. There are — pints in one quart.
2. There are 12 inches in one foot.
3. There are — ounces in one pound.
4. There are — quarts in one gallon.
5. There are — rods in one mile.
6. There are — pecks in one bushel.
7. There are — quarts in one peck.
8. There are — feet in one yard.
9. There are — gallons in one barrel.
10. There are — pounds in one ton.
11. There are — inches in one yard.
12. There are — quarts in one bushel.
13. There are 4 feet in one mile.
14. There are — feet in one rod.
15. There are — quarts in four gallons.
16. There are — gallons in two barrels.
17. There are eight quarts in — gallons.
18. There are thirty-six inches in — feet.
19. There are nine feet in — yards.
20. There are twelve pecks in — bushels.

21. There are sixteen quarts in —— pecks.
22. There are thirty-two ounces in —— pounds.
23. There are —— inches in —— feet.
24. There are —— quarts in —— pecks.
25. There are —— quarts in —— gallons.

LESSON 106

WORD DRILL

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. this | 11. all | 21. no |
| 2. that | 12. any | 22. none |
| 3. these | 13. both | 23. other |
| 4. those | 14. same | 24. another |
| 5. former | 15. certain | 25. few |
| 6. latter | 16. enough | 26. little |
| 7. each | 17. one | 27. many |
| 8. every | 18. own | 28. much |
| 9. either | 19. several | 29. which |
| 10. neither | 20. some | 30. whichever |
| 31. what | 32. whatever | |

-
- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. aboard | 5. across | 10. around |
| 2. about | 6. after | 11. as to |
| 3. above | 7. against | 12. at |
| 4. according to | 8. along | 13. before |
| | 9. among | 14. behind |

15. below	27. for	40. till, until
16. beneath	28. from	41. through
17. beside	29. in	42. through-
18. besides	30. into	out
19. between	31. like	43. to
20. beyond	32. of	44. toward
21. but	33. off	45. towards
22. by	34. on	46. under
23. concern-	35. out of	47. up
ing	36. over	48. upon
24. down	37. past	49. with
25. during	38. round	50. within
26. except	39. since	51. without

LESSON 107

cent	quarter	coin	worth
nickel	half dollar	bill	amount
dime	dollar	money	denomination

TABLE OF AMERICAN MONEY

5 cents (¢) make	. .	1 nickel
10 cents (¢) make	. .	1 dime
25 cents (¢) make	. .	1 quarter
50 cents (¢) make	. .	1 half dollar
100 cents (¢) make	. .	1 dollar (\$)

5¢	five cents
35¢	thirty-five cents
50¢	fifty cents
87¢	eighty-seven cents
\$.20	twenty cents
\$.75	seventy-five cents
\$.98	ninety-eight cents
\$ 1.00	one dollar
\$ 1.15	one dollar and fifteen cents
\$ 1.25	one dollar and a quarter
\$ 1.50	one dollar and a half
\$ 3.50	three dollars and a half

AMERICAN MONEY

There are one hundred cents in one dollar.

There are two half dollars in one dollar.

There are twenty nickels in one dollar.

There are four quarters in one dollar. 5

There are ten dimes in one dollar.

There are two nickels in one dime.

American money is made either of metal or of paper, and can be made only by the United States Government. Under the laws of the United States the Govern-
ment cannot issue paper money until 10

after it has placed in reserve enough metal to pay for the paper money whenever any bank, company, or individual wants to have paper money redeemed and get metal money in place of it. 5

Metal money is in a form called coins. Paper money is in a form called bills. The different metals used in making coins are, as follows, in the order of their value: gold, most precious; silver, 10 next; nickel, next; and copper, least valuable.

Gold coins are made in pieces of different denominations, as follows: the five-dollar gold piece, the ten-dollar gold 15 piece which is called "the eagle," and the twenty-dollar gold piece which is called the "double eagle."

While gold is the most precious of all the metals used it is also the softest. 20 Gold coins are so soft that they wear very rapidly and for this reason do not make a very good coin for use. More than this, the coins are small and too easily lost. The five-dollar gold piece 25 is so small that it is not generally

carried as a means of exchange. One is very liable to give a five-dollar gold piece for a nickel in making change, particularly at night.

Dimes, quarters, half dollars, and dollars are made from silver. Silver as prepared for coins is a much harder metal than is gold and does not wear very rapidly. For this reason it is used largely as change. The nickel is a coin made¹⁰ from nickel and is worth five cents. The cent is made of copper.

Because the United States Government stands ready at all times to redeem the paper money that has been¹⁵ issued, paper money is just as good as coins and is not so heavy to carry around. Bills are made in the following denominations: one dollar, two dollars, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars,²⁰ one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars.

American money is manufactured in government mints and no one else is²⁵ allowed to make money. Money made

by anyone else whether in the form of coins or bills is called "counterfeit." Bills which are not made by the government have no value whatever, and so also counterfeit coins have little if any value.

It is a crime to make counterfeit money. It is also a crime to have counterfeit money in your possession knowingly, or knowingly to attempt to purchase anything and pay for it with counterfeit money. All counterfeit money must be destroyed. If you have a coin or a bill which you think is counterfeit, take it to the nearest bank and ask them to examine it. Any bank will be able to tell you whether your money is counterfeit or good.

SIGHT PROBLEMS

1. A pound of steak costs 32¢. How much will two pounds cost?
2. If I buy 20¢ worth of bread, 30¢ worth of butter, and 35¢ worth of sugar, how much do I pay for all?
3. How much change do I get back from a two-dollar bill?

4. At \$1.50 per bushel, how much will three bushels of apples cost?

5. At \$1.10 per bushel, how much will ten bushels of potatoes cost?

A CONUNDRUM

“Why is a paper dollar worth more than a silver dollar?”

“Because when one folds it he doubles it and when he unfolds it he finds it in creases.”

A PROVERB

A spent dollar earns no interest.

LESSON 108

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

ABBREVIATIONS

pint or pints	pt.
quart or quarts	qt.
gallon or gallons	gal.
barrel or barrels	bbl.
peck or pecks	pk.
bushel or bushels	bu.
inch or inches	in.
foot or feet	ft.
yard or yards	yd.
rod or rods	rd.

mile or miles	mi.
ounce or ounces	oz.
pound or pounds	lb.
hundredweight or hundredweights	cwt.
ton or tons	T
cent or cents	¢
dollar or dollars	\$

METRIC VALUES

1 quart (liquid) . . . . .	.95 litres
1 quart (dry)	1.1 litres
1 gallon	3.79 litres
1 bushel	35.2 litres
1 inch	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	30.48 centimeters
1 mile	1609.3 centimeters
1 ounce	28.35 grams
1 pound	453.59 grams
1 meter	100. centimeters
1 yard	91.44 centimeters
1 litre	1000. cubic centimeters
1 quart (liquid)	949.6 cubic centimeters
1 quart (dry)	1101.1 cubic centimeters
1 kilogram	1000. grams
1 pound	453.59 grams
1 acre (A.)	4047. square meters (sq. m.)

COUNTING

12 things make	1 dozen (doz.)
20 things make	1 score

12 dozen (doz.) make 1 gross (gro.)
 12 gross (gro.) make 1 great gross

“He is certainly a fine looking fellow,”
 said Smith to Jones, looking at Brown.
 “A fine head.”

“Yes,” answered Jones, “he ought to
 have a fine head. It's brand new. He's
 never used it.”

A PROVERB

Hell is paved with good intentions.

LESSON 109

NATIONAL FLOWERS

England	Rose
France	Fleur-de-lis
Germany	Cornflower
India	Lotus
Ireland	Shamrock
Italy	Lily
Japan	Chrysanthemum
Mexico	Cactus
Scotland	Thistle
Spain	Pomegranate
United States	Goldenrod
Wales	Leek

BIRTHSTONES

January	Garnet
February	Amethyst
March	Bloodstone
April	Diamond
May	Emerald
June	Pearl
July	Ruby
August	Sardonyx
September	Sapphire
October	Opal
November	Topaz
December	Turquoise

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

First	Paper
Second	Straw
Third	Candy
Fourth	Leather
Fifth	Wooden
Seventh	Floral
Tenth	Tin
Twelfth	Linen
Fifteenth	Crystal
Twentieth	China
Twenty-fifth	Silver
Thirtieth	Pearl
Thirty-fifth	Coral
Fortieth	Emerald
Forty-fifth	Ruby
Fiftieth	Gold
Sixtieth or Seventy-fifth	Diamond

The following wedding anniversaries are most frequently observed: first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, twenty-fifth, and fiftieth.

LESSON 110

7 A.M.



8¹⁰ A.M.



9¹⁵ A.M.



10²² A.M.



5³⁰ P.M.



5⁴⁰ P.M.



6⁴⁵ P.M.



7⁵⁵ P.M.



o'clock

What time is it?

A.M. . . . M. . . . P.M.

clock

sets

around

hour

dial

whether

minute

once

figures

second

twice

statements

60 seconds (sec.) make . . . 1 minute (min.)

60 minutes (min.) make . . . 1 hour (hr.)

24 hours (hr.) make . . . 1 day

TELLING TIME

There are twenty-four hours in one day and sixty minutes in one hour. There are sixty seconds in each minute, but in telling time we generally do not speak of the seconds.

5

When we say that there are twenty-four hours in a day we mean there are twenty-four hours in a day and a night. Our clocks and watches have only twelve hours on their faces or dials and from mid-10 night to midnight the hour hand has to go twice around the dial. On watches and clocks the minute hand goes once around the dial for every hour, making twenty-four times around the dial from 15 midnight to midnight.

Having two sets of hours from one to twelve, the one from midnight until noon and the other from noon until midnight, we have to tell whether we 20 mean an hour in the forenoon or in the evening. To show whether we mean before noon or after noon we have two signs, "A.M." and "P.M." For eight

o'clock in the morning we say 8 A.M., and for eight o'clock in the evening we say 8 P.M. To indicate noon we use 12 M.

We have many ways of telling time, such as the following:

A. *Forenoon.*

1. Seven o'clock.
2. Ten minutes after eight.
3. Quarter past nine.
4. Twenty-two minutes after ten.
5. Half-past ten.
6. Twenty minutes to eleven.
7. Quarter to twelve.
8. Twelve o'clock noon.

B. *Afternoon.*

1. One o'clock.
2. Five minutes after two.
3. Quarter past three.
4. Eighteen minutes past four.
5. Half-past five.
6. Twenty minutes to six.
7. Quarter to seven.
8. Five minutes to eight.

In figures the same expressions of time would be written as follows:

A. *Forenoon.*

1. 7:00 A.M.
2. 8:10 A.M.
3. 9:15 A.M.
4. 10:22 A.M.
5. 10:30 A.M.
6. 10:40 A.M.
7. 11:45 A.M.
8. 12:00 M.

B. *Afternoon.*

1. 1:00 P.M.
2. 2:05 P.M.
3. 3:15 P.M.
4. 4:18 P.M.
5. 5:30 P.M.
6. 5:40 P.M.
7. 6:45 P.M.
8. 7:55 P.M.

A CONUNDRUM

"Why is a clock like a bashful child?"

"Because it always has its hands before its face."

A PROVERB

Many hands make light work.

LESSON 111

United States

observe	fort	election
celebrate	navy	memorial
birthday	union	independence
Washington	labor	national
Christmas	entire	thanksgiving

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day	January 1st.
Lincoln's Birthday	February 12th.
Washington's Birthday	February 22d.
Memorial Day	May 30th.
Independence Day	July 4th.
Columbus Day	October 12th.
Christmas Day	December 25th.
Labor Day	First Monday in September.
Thanksgiving Day	Last Thursday in November.
Election Day	First Tuesday after the first Mon- day in November.

The American people celebrate many legal holidays during the year. Many states have special legal holidays which other states may not observe.

There are forty-eight states in the 5 United States and at least forty different holidays legalized and observed by our different states. There are only five legal holidays observed by all states of the Union. These five holidays are 10

Washington's Birthday, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Washington's Birthday is February 22d, Independence Day or July Fourth⁵ as it is sometimes called comes on July 4th, Labor Day comes on the first Monday in September, Thanksgiving Day comes on the last Thursday in November, and Christmas Day¹⁰ comes on the birthday of Jesus Christ which is December 25th.

New Year's Day is another holiday which is observed by all the states of the Union excepting Kansas, and it comes on¹⁵ January 1st. Lincoln's Birthday (February 12th), Memorial or Decoration Day (May 30th), and Columbus Day (October 12th) are observed in some states.

Election Day is another legal holiday²⁰ observed by about thirty-two states, and this comes on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Annual elections are for various offices in different states. Every fourth year all states²⁵ vote for a president of the United States.

America has no national holiday unless Independence Day or the Fourth of July is taken as such. In all government offices, reservations, forts, and navy yards, New Year's Day, Christmas, Decoration Day, July Fourth, and Labor Day are observed as legal holidays. On legal holidays all stores, shops, banks, schools, and offices are generally closed.

BREAKING THE NEWS GENTLY

A little girl said to her mother, "Mama, do you know what I am going to buy for you for Christmas?"

"No, my dear," said the mother, "what is it?"

"I am going to buy you a pretty mirror for your dressing table."

"But, my dear," said the mother, "I already have one."

"Oh, no," said the little girl, "I broke that one this morning."

A PROVERB

Nothing succeeds like success.

LESSON 112

JUST TO LAUGH

No Difference

A traveling salesman was riding on a Pullman with a priest. Just for a little joke he said to the priest:

"Do you know the difference between a donkey and a priest?"

"No," replied the priest, "I do not know. What is the difference?"

"Well," said the traveling salesman, "a priest wears a cross upon his breast and the donkey wears one on his back."

"Oh," said the priest, "you are very witty. Do you know the difference between a donkey and a traveling salesman?"

"No," said the traveling salesman.

"Neither do I," said the priest.

The Last Straw

A soldier in the English Army wrote home:

"They put me in barracks; they took

away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me No. 575; they took me to church where I'd never been before and made me listen to a dry sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson arose and said, 'No. 575, Art thou weary, art thou languid?' And I got seven days in the guardhouse because I said, 'I certainly am.'"

Atonement

"Patrick, did you steal Widow Maloney's pig, and if so what did you do with it?"

"Killed it and ate it, Your Honor."

"Well, now, Patrick, when you are brought face to face with Widow Maloney and her pig on the Judgment Day," said the Judge, "what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing her pig?"

"Did you say that the pig would be there, Your Honor?"

"I did," said the Judge.

"Well, then, I'll say, 'Widow Maloney, there's your pig.'"

Another Way of Looking at It

Two officers were sent to arrest a Quaker. The Quaker's wife met them at the door and replied, "Walk in, gentlemen, my husband will see thee."

After waiting some time they became impatient and called the woman, saying, "You said we might see your husband presently."

"No, friend," she replied, "I said my husband would see thee. He did see thee, did not like thy looks, and went out through the back door."

Again or Yet

Jones had come home later than usual and for once at least had a good explanation, but his wife gave him no chance to explain, and began at once to tell him what she thought of him. He endured it patiently all evening, quietly read his paper, and went to bed. When he was almost asleep he could still hear her scolding him unmercifully. He dropped off to sleep and awoke a couple of hours afterward

only to hear his wife remark, "I hope all women don't have to put up with such conduct as this."

"Annie," said Jones, "are you talking again or yet?"

Believing in Signs

In a little French village frequented in winter by many travelers, one can read the following inscription upon a hotel door:

"English, German, Russian, Italian, and Spanish spoken here."

An Englishman entered and asked for an interpreter.

"We haven't any interpreter," said the bell boy.

"But then, who speaks the languages mentioned over your door?" said the surprised gentleman.

"The travelers, sir," said the bell boy.

Found

A farmer with a long, white, flowing beard was getting into a wagon. Three students who were passing saw him and thought to have a little fun with him.

"Good morning, Father Abraham!" said the first student.

"Good morning, Father Isaac!" said the second student.

"Good morning, Father Jacob!" said the third.

"Oh," said the farmer, undisturbed by these greetings, "I am neither Father Abraham, Father Isaac, nor Father Jacob. I am Saul looking for his father's asses and lo! I have found them."

Recognized

Mark Twain wore his hair very long. One day as he was walking in the streets of New York, a little fellow rushed up to him and said:

"Oh, sir, I know who you are. I know very well who you are all right, all right."

Mark Twain, pleased at being recognized by the little fellow, smiled in his congenial manner and said:

"Very well, young man, who am I?"

"You are Buffalo Bill."

Even Exchange

One day Napoleon said to his wife Josephine, "Do you know the difference between a looking-glass and a woman?"

"No," said Josephine, "what is the difference?"

"Easy," said Napoleon. "A looking-glass reflects without speaking and a woman speaks without reflecting."

"Very fine," said Josephine. "But do you know the difference between a looking-glass and yourself?"

"No," said Napoleon, "I do not."

"Easy; very, very easy," said Josephine. "A mirror is polished and you are not."

English as It Is Spoken

A brilliant young immigrant was being tried in court, and the questioning of the lawyer on the opposite side began.

"Now, Miller, what do you do?"

"When?" asked the young man.

"When you work, of course," said the lawyer.

"Why — I work."

"I know," said the lawyer, "but what at?"

"At a bench."

"Yes, but where do you work at a bench?" asked the lawyer with a groan.

"In a factory."

"What kind of factory?"

"Brick."

"You make bricks?"

"No, the factory is made of bricks."

"Now, Miller, listen," groaned the lawyer, "what do you make in that factory?"

"Eight dollars a week."

"No, no, what does the factory make?"

"I dunno, a lot of money I think."

"Now, listen! What kind of goods does the factory produce?"

"O," said the young man, "good goods."

"I know, but what kind of good goods?"

"The best."

"The best of what?"

"The best there is."

"Of what?"

"Of those goods."

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, "I give up."

LESSON 113

A LETTER TO READERS FROM THE
AUTHOR

Dear Friends :

I wish it were possible for me to meet you and to know you personally. There are so many things that we could talk about—so many things that I would like to say to you. Since this is impossible I am taking this way of giving you something of the message which I would have you get from this course.

America, as you have found it, has been built up largely by our forefathers coming from your homelands and other foreign countries. We have a great country and a great nation here—a country great in its present achievement and in its future possibilities—a nation great in the best blood from every nation in the world.

You are learning to speak our language, and I would have you go on with your study, for America needs you. As you come to know our language, as you come to know our spirit, and as you come to

know our purpose, I am certain that you will come to be one of us in spirit and in purpose. America does not ask you to renounce a natural love for your native land. Rather, were it possible for you to forget your native land easily and completely, America would know that you could never be a fit and loyal citizen of the United States.

An effort has been made in these pages to give you the vocabulary that will be most helpful to you in becoming one of us. The proverbs of our people are given you that you may catch the spirit, wit, and genius of the people of the land to which you have come. That you may come to know us well and enjoy knowing us, many a good laugh is provided for you in the puns, the witticisms, the anecdotes, and the nonsense recounted in these pages.

In the second volume of this course, to which you are now ready to pass, there is offered even more of the sunny side of life. Some one has said, "A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the best of men." There is much of good in the world,

my friends. There is much of happiness in the world. And there is much of pure delightful fun, too, once we get the habit of looking on the sunny side.

If I could do so, I would go with you, side by side, through all of our pleasures, all of our worries, all of our problems. For I would have you catch the same spirit of industry, the same sincerity of purpose, the same delights of beauty, wit, and nonsense that make up the world through which the author of these lessons is privileged to walk.

I would have you go on with this course, and when you have completed it, I would have you pursue earnestly a course in training for American citizenship, and lastly I would have you become a full-fledged citizen of the United States of America, for let me say again, America needs you.

You have met with some disappointments since you arrived here I know, but these come to everyone everywhere. If the American people have seemed selfish and uninterested in your welfare, it is because you have not been in a position to

know them as they are. If your employer or your boss has seemed cruel and even brutal at times, know that he is the exception, and do not feel that all Americans are like him. If you have felt embittered at times, look about you for the pleasant things of life and count the many blessings that America affords you and your children merely for the taking. Your study of our language through the medium and influence of our public school program is only one of these blessings.

When you have completed the next volume of this course, if you will have grasped the sanctity of home-building, if you will have come to know the great rewards of patient honest work, if you will have caught the spirit of happiness and fun in living, if you will have realized within the depths of your soul a loyalty to this God-given land and all that it can mean in the future to mankind and the world, then I shall feel that you have gone far toward an ideal American citizenship — then I shall feel that this course has accomplished in part its purpose.

Thus I would have you go on with your study. The gates of success are wide open in America to the man or the woman, the boy or the girl, who will study and improve himself. That you may have an opportunity to thus improve yourself, the American public schools, greatest of all of our democratic institutions, stand waiting to welcome you and your best efforts. May success attend your every effort.

May I not feel that in this closing lesson of this volume, I have felt the strong grasp of your right hand in the spirit of good-fellowship?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

A. W. Castle.



08-CRW-321

